PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,425—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	....	......
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	....	......
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	....	......
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	....	......
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	....	......
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	....	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	3rd March 1905.
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	31st March "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED
COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,170 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th March, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 9 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porbunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 4th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	4th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cregliatto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 680

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1905.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2086	Ahrens	13th March 1905
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	23rd Marh 1905

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 8th January, 1905

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50	At Rs.	5-10 p.M.
HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10	"	5-0 "
BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10	"	3-8 "

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION
to Bona-fide Purchasers.
TO BE HAD
of all Respectable Dealers, and
WHOLESALE OF
THE MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
AGENTS WANTED.
LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.
ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY
FROM 5 P.M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

M. D. URABIN,

GLASS WORKS.
GABLONZ a N. BOHEMIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF
GLASS BANGLES, TUMBLERS, PRISMS, SALT-STANDS, KNIFE-RESTS, IMITATIONS OF CORAL BEADS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Well introduced and well situated AGENTS WANTED all over India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAND CONCERT

FOR
"TIME and TALENTS"
"HOLIDAY FUND"
AT THE TOWN HALL,
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
FRIDAY, MARCH 3RD, 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Quartett ....."In Absence" ....D. Buck.
Mr. PEARSON, Mr. Hill,
Mr. PHILIPPS, Mr. M. Hill.
2. Song ...."Orpheus with his Lute." . .Sullivan.
Mrs. BOLLAM.
3. Cello Solo .."Angels Guard thee,".........Godard.
Miss. HEATON.
4. Song ...."The Gate of Yesterday."...Somerville.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
5. Song ...."Selected ....
Miss. RUSSELL.

PART II.

1. Piano Solo.................Selected.................. ....
MRS. CHANTER.
2. Song ......"The Mighty Deep" ....W Jude.
MR. HILL.
3. Violin Solo, ..."Loure" ....J S Bach.
Miss. MUIR MACKENZIE.
4. Song.........."Love's Coronation" ....F Aylward.
MISS WILLIS.
'Cello obligato, Miss HEATON.
5. Quartett ..."Annie Laurie" ....
Mr. PEARSON, Mr. HILL,
Mr. PHILIPPS, Mr. M. HILL.

Tickets:—Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1 each.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELSOHN'S "ST. PAUL,"
TOWN HALL,
TUESDAY, MARCH 7TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

SOLOISTS:

Mrs. BOLLAM,
Miss VINING,
Mrs. MACBETH.
Mr. W. PHILLIPS,
Mr. G. F. HILL.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of COAL SHEDS at the Company's Dockyard, at Mazagon. Particulars as to dimensions, &c., can be obtained on application to

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA CHHABILDAS THAKOREDAS BUXI, a Clerk in the Port Canning and Land Improving Co., Ltd., of Bombay, Visa Adalja Modh Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

RANGILDAS THAKORDAS BUXI, a Clerk in the Audit Department, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Co's Office, and MUNCHHARAM SHIVLAL MODY., a Tobacconist, both of Bombay Modh Bania, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at No. 40 Cavel street without the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors according to the terms of the said Will............................Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and five and in the fifth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 25th day of February, 1905.
Messrs. MOTILAL & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 15 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 195 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION) AND (AGRA-DELHI CHORD RAILWAY).

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on 15th March, 1905, for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES HOSPITAL NECESSARIES and SUNDRIES, during the year commencing 1st April, 1905.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered, Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

J. W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon, G. I. P. Ry.
Superintending Surgeon's Office, 15th February 1905.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Introduction and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF
HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.
LOCATION: CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE NEW PROGRAMME.
THE NEW PROGRAMME.
CONTINUED UNABATED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE VERY LATEST AND SENSATIONAL ACTS.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist
HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.

PRICES.	Rs.	as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24	0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle...	4	0
Chairs on raised platform	3	0
2nd Chairs	2	0
Stalls	1	0
Gallery, natives only	0	8

Box Office at:—SOUNDY & Co.

By arrangement with the Railway authorities the last Train for Bandra and Stations north up to Andheri will leave Church Gate Station 15 minutes later and will STOP at MARINE LINES.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.
MAROLE, 8TH MARCH, 1905.

COMPETITORS are reminded that ENTRIES for the above CLOSE on FRIDAY, 3rd March.

W. P. G. TAGGART.
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S. "TIENTSIN."

ANY CLAMS in connection with the above, not yet submitted must be sent, duly supported by the necessary documents, to the Undersigned before the 10th March, 1905, after which date NO CLAIMS will be ADMITTED.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 28th February, 1905.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CRICKETERS AND CRICKET-LOVERS.

A PAPER SOLELY DEVOTED TO INDIAN CRICKET!

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, every MONDAY specially devoted to Cricket in India.

The supplement will be entitled

"INDIAN CRICKET"
A WEEKLY RECORD OF THE GAME

and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game.

It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a

NOMINAL RATE

it should meet with extensive support.

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All communications to be addressed to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay, from whom Advertisement Rates can be obtained.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

LOST in the Advocate Office on 17th, February, 1905, 4 COPIES of Letters, dated, 2nd, 4th and 8th February, 1905. 10 Rs. REWARD for the finder. Particulars to Dr. G. CURRIE care of Post Master, Byculla,

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

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ABDULLA & CO., LTD.,—CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS of New Bond Street, London, The BOMBAY AGENCY, has been REMOVED to RAMPART ROW (Near P. and O. Office,) Fort. Retail of D. MERWAN and Coy., Meadows Street and Taj Mahal Hotel.

WANTED a LOAN of Rs. 2,000 from the Mahomedans of Bombay, and Rs. 2,000 from the Parsees of Bombay, good security offered and 12 per cent. interest to be repaid 6 months after date. Particulars from DR. G. CURRIE, Byculla P. Office.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND...............	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....................	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....................	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade, Road Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL................................	£800,000
RESERVE FUND..................	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philli-pines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

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BANKS.

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Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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BANGKOK.
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RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	9 520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..........................	„	500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 13th March 1905, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1905, to 31st March 1906.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 3rd March 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of glass and crockery-ware, dining table and chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, book cases, cabinets, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, large writing tables, chest-of-drawers, Singapore cane chairs, iron bedsteads, double meatsafe, large ice-box, bath tubs tent, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness.
1 bay Australian gelding, rising 7, about 15·2, a good hack in both saddles and a very good jumper. Broken-winded but otherwise believed sound.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria nearly new by Press and Co. with a handsome strong iron grey arab horse 14-2, and a set of harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr. Silas F. Sassoon Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the "Retreat," Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, next to "Strachey House," the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by "Benjamin," plated-ware, glass and crockeryware, Persian and Brussels carpets, table ornaments, one very handsome English built latest fashion victoria suitable for single or pair by "Kesterton," one handsome strong English built ordinary fashion victoria suitable for single or pair by "Kesterton," one handsome strong English built landau by "Fulker" in very good order, one pair of handsome strong fast trotting chestnut walers both go in single and double harness sets of English brass mounted single and double harness a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the MACHINERY, &c., of the Empire Steam Laundry Bleaching and Dyeing Co. Ld. (in Liquidation), at Arthur Road, near Jacob's Circle, next to Hindustan Mill.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the machinery tools and implements, and office furniture of the above Company, consisting of 10 H. P. engine boiler, washers, rollers, ironers, dampers, drying room, wash-room indicators, iron and wooden tanks, polishing irons, 2 laundry waggons, tables, chairs, writing tables, cupboards, stationary, copying press, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINES, PRESSES, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Central Press, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the Press, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 3rd inst. at 2 p.m.

1 Double Crown Printing Machine with Flyer by W. Conisbee and Sons
1 Super Royal Albion Press.
1 Demy Albion Press by Hughes and Kimber.
1 32in Paper Cutting Machine for hand and steam power by F. M. [illegible] and Co.
2 Envelope folding and gumming machines, W. H. Hook's Patent Simplex.
1 stabbing machine made of wood for punching holes for stitching books.
1 Folding machine two folds by Hopkinson and Cope.
Broken composing stocks, cases, lower and upper cases, half cases, oil brushes and wire reels.
Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of Mr. F. Ellis consisting of iron cots almyrah, dining room, dressing and writing tables, chairs meatsafe, chest of drawers cupboards.
1 ebonized square piano by R. Lipp and Sons, Stuttgart.
1 square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
1 case Millinery consisting of muslins, brocades, chiffon laces, trimmings, gold braids silk velvets, table covers, table cloths, lady's hose etc.
On account of the underwriters.
M A M —2 Bales native account book paper damaged by fire and water.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 strong-built rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light dog cart,
1 French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which my be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Pearse and Co, in the studio of Messrs A. M. Cameron and Co. changing premises the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs marble top tables, gilt pier glasses, Cabinets, showcases cupboards, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables carpets, lamps, glassware, crockery and plated ware, Premier Races gents bicycle coir matting etc.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF PUMPING ENGINES.

On FRIDAY, the 10th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Cotton Press, Darookhana, Mazagon, by order of Messrs. PRAGJI HEMRAJ & Co.

2. Pumping Engines by Nesmith Wilson.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
The engines are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT JACOB CIRCLE AND GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Lalji Dewsi and Govindji Lalji Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co Auctioneers will pursuant to the power of sale reserved under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1903 and made between the said Lalji Dewsi and Govindji Lalji of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction on the respective premises on the dates hereundermentioned, the following properties.

On FRIDAY, the 17th day of March, 1905 at 4 p.m.

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at or near the Mahaluxmee Station on the Byculla Flats in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 113, new No. 13,617, old survey No. 374 and new survey No. C 3500 and in the books of the Bombay Municipality under Ward E, Nos. 4136 and 4140 and Street Nos. 302A 310 respectively containing by admeasurement 918 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the foot-path and beyond that by the "Haines Road on or towards the West by the foot-path and beyond that by the New Ripon Road, on or towards the North by the foot-path and beyond that by the Jacob Circle Road and on or towards the South formerly partly by the property of Hormasji Sheriar and partly by the property of Haji Dawood Ismail and now by the property of Dr. Charles Easdon and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

On TUESDAY, the 21st day of March, 1905 at 4 p.m.

Lot 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or oart with the messuage tenement of Chawl of sheds thereon standing situate and being in Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay on the Western side of Gamdavi Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 352, new No. 2223, old survey No. 649 and new survey No. 7333 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 2840, 2841, 2842 (1) and 2842 (2) and street Nos. 8 at 16, 2, 31, 4, which said piece or parcel of ground contains by admeasurement 457 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Gamdevi Road, on or towards the West by the Oart of Jalbhoy Sethna Doongerwalla, on or towards the North by the dwelling house of Dadaji Maneckji, Ramabai and Janardhan Moroba and on or towards the South by land and property belonging to the temple of Shri Narmadeshwar which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Dhanjisha and Soonderdas, Attorneys for the said Mortgagees, at their office No. 1 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 3rd March 1905.

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WORMS AND CONDITION.

HARVEY'S

ERADICATING

WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS

FOR HORSES.

Boxes containing 15 Powders and a Purging Ball, Rs. 2-12 each ;
or without Ball, Rs. 2-4 each.

FOR CONDITIONING HORSES.

HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS stimulate the gastric secretion in a remarkable degree, so that horses always improve in condition while taking them. They contain no mercurial ingredient (which subjects horses to take cold), and they are a superb alterative. They purify the blood, give new strength and vigour to the horse, and add a fine gloss to his coat.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

"I have derived benefit from your Acoridine."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait until to-morrow ; send for a bottle now.
ITS effects will surprise you ; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 1.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91 3-16	= — 5-16
3 do. Rentes	£101 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£108 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 5-8	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 11-16	= + 1-16
2 months hence	27 5-16	= unchanged
Spot in New York	60	= ,,
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·21	= unchanged
Berlin	20·49 3-4	= ,,
New York Demand	4·86 1-2	= ,,
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= ,,
6 ,, ,, ,,	2 1-4 per cent	= — 1-8
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= ,,
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 7-8 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 7-8 per cent	= ,,

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £225,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 7-8 tone steady

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 4 1-2 sellers

WHEAT—
White Karachi 31 1-2 sellers } Tone steady
Red Karachi 30 1-4 sellers

RAPESEED—
Brown 36 buyers tone firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 1-4 buyers tone firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3-4 — 1-8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed Moderate business. East Indian dull. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot [illegible]14 unchanged. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000. Imports nil. Futures closed steady.

	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
	3·98	4·00
	+6	+5

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·02	4·03	4·03
+6	+6	+5
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
4·04	4·05	4·06
+5	+5	+5
	Nov.-Dec.	
	4·07	
	new position	

Receipts at U S Ports	20,000	bales
Do. last year	14,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	11,000	,,
Do. do Continent	22,000	,,

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·75 + 15	} *
Futures, month of March	7·32 + 11	
Do. do. July	7·35 + 14	

* Advanced owing to bull support and short coverings.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 5-16	unchanged
Futures, month of June	7·28	} new position
Do. do. Sept.	7·34	
Tone at close	quiet.	

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 90,00,000

Rs. 38,00,000	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 38,10,000	do	Bombay
Rs. 12,20,000	do	Madras
Rs. 88,30,000	At 1s. 4d.	

Minimum rate received 17 per cent.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 1,70,000	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. nil	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras
Rs. 1,70,000	At 1s. 4 1-16d.	

Minimum rate received 17 per cent.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 90,90,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 90,00,000
Extra allotments bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 } at 1s 4 1-32d.
,, ,, Madras Rs. 1,00,000 }

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 1st March, 1905 :—

Cotton	9,668	bales.
Wheat	8,063	cwts.
Linseed	16,330	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,903	,,
Gingellyseed	4,205	,,
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts	1,433	,,
Castorseed	5,227	,,
Rice	691	,,
Myrabollams	2,830	,,
Cottonseed	9,679	,,
Mowraseed	339	,,
Gram	806	,,
Joowar	6,312	,,
Maize	123	,,

BOMBAY, MARCH 2.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32 to 3 16d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16 to 9 32d
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136
Shanghai 30 do do	190 1-2
Japan 30 do do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99·9
1st Settlement	99·9

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 21st April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th February	7 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd February	7 do
Bank of Madras do 2nd March	7 do

SEEDS—

		Rs. a. p.
Linseed,—Tone quiet.		
Ready		6 7
Forward	April-May	6 8
Rapeseed.—Tone easier.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.		6 4
Do Forward	April-May	6 6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready		6 12
Do Forward	April-May	6 12
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready		7 0
Forward	April-May	7 6
Castorseed—Tone, quiet.		
Ready		28 8
Forward	April-May	30 0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone, firm.		
Howree Khandeish	,,	44-0
15 per cent Mixed	,,	43-8
25 per cent. ,,	,,	42-0
50 per cent ,,	,,	41-0
Black Kutnee ,,	,,	35-0
Yellow Hingenghat	,,	50-0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

White Delhi Ready		4 10 6 to 4 11
Do do	Apl.-May.	4 11 0 to 4 12

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Estimated sales	bales	10,000
Imports	do.	28,000

Feb.-Mar	Mar.-April	April-May
3·99	4·01	4·03
+ 1	+ 1	+ 1
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
4·01	4·04	4·05
+ 1	+ 3	+ 1
Aug.-Sept.	**Sep.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
4·06	4·07	4·08
+ 1	+ 1	+ 1

COTTON.—The local market is steadier and prices have advanced about Rs. 2 per candy all round. There is a moderate business doing, and exports houses are reported to have bought for good Broach against previous sales. The "Sutta" market is firm and good Broach is quoted Rs. 202 at the close.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.)(Ry. terms)		169 159	25 March
Bengals, M G Ry terms		174 164	do
Sind-Punjab M G.		174 164	do
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)		180 174	do
Khandeish	do.	171 165	do
Jalgaon	do	173 167	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do. do. } Akola do. do. do }		181 175	do
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)		189 183	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)		186 180	do
Nagpore and Kampti	do	189 183	do
Broach (M.-G.)		203 198	1-25 March
Do. do		202	15-25 March
Dharwar (S.-G)		193	25 May
Westerns		182	do

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 23rd Feb. to 28th Feb. :—In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	2
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	11
Native States coin	...
Total	13
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	16
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	16
BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	5
Government Bullion	18
Currency Bullion	200
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	11
Total	244

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	...
Dollars Coined and paid over	...
Closing Balance of Bullion	...

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 1

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed :—Moderate business	
Surats	dull
Good Bhownugger	3 28-32
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	91 3-16 ex
3 per cent Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	108 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 5 8
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	4	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	19	14	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	48	35	57
a D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	10	12	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	46	33	72
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	7	13
G Mahim and Worli	8	3	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	26
Total	149	115	246
Total plague deaths to date	282,258	234,892	
Same date last year	152	131	206

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
65	25

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them ; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy ; on its powers all may confidently rely ; it not only simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates Nature to fill up the ulcer with sound healthy granulations that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

IN MEMORIAM.

DAVAR—In loving memory of dear Maneck, the beloved wife of Dr. F. E. Davar, who died on 3rd March 1903. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her sorrowful husband and children.

"Although two years have passed away
Her loss we still bemoan,
Our hearts retain, in memory still
The love, which time can never kill."

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

QUINLAN-COOPER—February 21, At Lahore, Eveline May Cooper, daughter of the Rev. G. W. Tomkins, M. A., Quetta, to Captain Dominick J. Quinlan, A. V D., son of the late David Quinlan, Esq., South Lodge, County Tipperary, Ireland.

"PULMOTONES."

For the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Chest Complaints Generally.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one or two Pulmotones two or three times daily.

EACH
"PULMOTONE"
CONTAINS

Guaiacol
Quinine
Hypophosphite
Calcium ,,
Ferric ,,
Sodium ,,
Potassium ,,
Manganese ,,
Strychnine ,,

Rs. 1-8 per bottle of 25.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 9-59m., 10-47a. Low water, 4-14m. 3-52a.
P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of 17th ultimo, due to arrive about 8-30 p. m.
Arrival of H. E. Lord Curzon, Victoria Terminus, 7-30 a. m. (B. T.)
Arrival of H. E. Lady Curzon, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 a. m.
Departure of Lord and Lady Curzon for Calcutta, Victoria Terminus, 5-15 p. m. (R. T.)
Bombay High Schools Athletic Association's annual Sports, Marine Lines Maidan.
Sale of Work, Mission House, Bellasis Road, 3 to 7 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Mdlle. Dagmar and Miss Sherar.
Concert in aid of the "Time and Talents" Holiday Fund, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p.m.

MAHA-SHIVRATRI FAIR.—The annual Maha-Shivratri fair takes place on Saturday next at Chowpatty.

THE ANJUMANI ISLAM.—The adjourned special general meeting of the Anjumani Islam of Bombay will be held to-day, at 5-30 p.m., at the Anjuman Hall.

FALL OFF A TREE.—Goolam Hossein, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-four, while standing on the branch of a tree plucking fruits in the compound of H. H. the Aga Khan's bungalow in Love Lane, Byculla, on Wednesday, his foot slipped and he fell to the ground from a height of ten feet, sustaining internal injuries.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Jiva Kala, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty-five, while helping to lift off the hatches on board the steamship Lawada, on Wednesday evening, his foot accidentally slipped and he fell to the bottom of the hold. He received a fracture of his left hand and other injuries, for which he was treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE HONORARY MAGISTRATES.—Up to date the following Honorary Presidency Magistrates have resigned :—Mr. Janardhan D. Kolatkar, Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. Hormasji Dadabhoy, Mr. Bomonji D. Petit and Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Khan Bahadur Samuel Essaji has died and Mr. W. L. Harvey will shortly cease to act by reason of the transference of his services to the Government of India.

ANOTHER ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. AND MRS. GRAHAM.—At Mr. Hajee Esmail Goolmahomed's bungalow on the Clark Road, Jacob's Circle, last evening, another entertainment was given in honour of Mr. and Mrs. James N. Graham by Mr. Hajee Esmail Goolmahomed, Naginchand Javerchand, and other export merchants associated with the firm of Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co. The bungalow was well decorated and illuminated. A large number of export merchants of different nationalities were present at the entertainment, and Mr. Graham had the satisfaction of renewing his acquaintance with many of them. Every thing passed off without a hitch, and the entertainment proved a very successful one.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers, the band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day :—

Highland Patrol	The Wee Macgreegore	Amers
Overture	Action	Auber
Selection	The Belle of New York	Kerker
Selection	Three Little Maids	Rubens
Aria or Clarionet Solo. I Martiri		Donizetti
Intermezzo	Leibes raum	Blon

CARTMEN'S QUARRELS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sayedlal Sayed Abdulrehman, a cartman, was charged with causing hurt to another cartman Sambhu Sadashiv, on Wednesday. Accused asked the complainant to allow his cart to precede complainant's which the latter declined to concede. An altercation ensued on the road during which the accused dealt a blow on the head of the complainant, causing the injury. Accused was fined Rs. 40 out of which Rs. 15 were awarded to the complainant as compensation for the injury he had suffered.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—Barkia Vithoo, a Hindu lad, aged eleven, and three other boys, attending the Municipal School at Sion, obtained leave from their school-master on Tuesday afternoon, and went to wash their hands and feet at a quarry hole near the school. Barkia while seated on a boulder, washing his face, slipped and fell into the water. His companions instead of assisting him or raising an alarm got frightened and quietly returned to school and joined their class. The school-master thinking that Barkia had either played truant or gone home, did not make any inquiries. However when the lad did not return home in the evening, his parents searched for him and recovered his body from the quarry hole on the following day.

THE S. P. G. FANCY BAZAAR.—In aid of the funds of the schools in Bombay of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a bazaar was held yesterday afternoon at the "Mission House" of the Society, Bellasis Road, under the supervision of the Rev. Canon Ledgard, the Secretary of the Society. The entrance and the hall, which formed the bazaar room, were beautifully decorated with Japanese hanging lanterns, artificial flowers and evergreens. Fancy articles in various textile fabrics and children's apparel were the principal exhibits and the stalls were tastefully arranged running round the hall. Amongst the articles were a number made by the school children. During the evening a brisk business was conducted. Mrs. Du Boulay, Mrs. McCausland, Mrs. White, Mrs. Gundry, Mrs. Turner and Miss Gostling were the stall-holders. The sale continues to-day.

STEALING A VICTORIA AND HORSE.—In the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Amir Mahomed and Mahomed Adam were charged with stealing a victoria and horse, valued at Rs. 800, belonging to Vazir Mamonji, on Wednesday evening. Accused engaged the victoria and went in the direction of Kamatipura. They laid hold of an opportunity of the driver's being away to an Irani's tea-shop, and drove away with the victoria to the Kalbadevi Road, where they were stopped by a policeman, who made inquiries about the driver's badge and license. When these were not forthcoming, they were taken into custody, and charged. The defence was that the accused were drunk at the time, and they did not know what happened. The Magistrate said that the accuseds' object was not to steal ; but as they were technically guilty of committing the offence of theft, each of them was fined Rs. 7.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE GIRGAUM ROAD WOMEN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent W. R. Barnett charged Kasturbai Painqaonkar, Veju and Saraswati Velkar, and Tarabai and Rangubai Karwarkar, with not complying with an order of the Commissioner of Police, requiring them to vacate the premises they occupied in Girgaum Road, promulgated under section 28 of Act IV of 1902, otherwise known as the Bombay Police Act. The Commissioner issued the notices on 18th September last, against 23 women residing in the road, ordering them to get out of the locality. All the women, with the exception of those mentioned above, had complied. Summonses were issued against the defaulters ; but, explained the Superintendent, as two of them still remained to be served, he would apply for an adjournment of the case against the others. The application was granted.

DEATH OF A NATIVE ASSAYER.—The native commercial community, writes a correspondent, lost a most prominent member last Monday in the death of Mr. Ganpatrao Chintoba Tatya Chhapwallay, which took place at his Dadar residence at the age of 65. For a large number of years he was in charge of the well-known business-house of Vithalwady called the "Chintoo's pedi" where large quantities of gold and silver ingots and ornaments are daily assayed. It was established by his grand-father in 1797. Mr. Ganpatrao always worked in a manner to sustain the reputation of the "pedi" and made it very popular. He was ably assisted by his two nephews and two sons. He was a trustee of the Mumbadevi Temple, a member of the Daivaidnya Fund and Manager of the Vageshwari Temple, Parel. He built a Dharamshalla at Bandora and a temple of god Ram at Bassein. His sudden death has cast a deep gloom on the entire Daivadnya community of which he was one of the leading members, being closely connected with the family of the late Hon. Mr Juggonnath Shunkersheth. His funeral was largely attended. Representatives of other communities who could not attend the funeral sent a number of letters of condolence to his sons. The "Chintoo's pedi" was closed for three days and the native bazaar for one day in his memory.

THE GONDAL HEIR-APPARENT'S MARRIAGE.—On the occasion of the presentation of addresses by the Municipality and Library of Gondal, congratulating the heir-apparent on his marriage, Kumar Shri Bhojarajji replied as follows :—Messrs. President and members of the Gondal Municipality and Library,—It is with a sense of deep gratitude that I accept your kind congratulations on this happy occasion and your good wishes for the future which I welcome as a special mark of your kindly feeling towards myself. Any one who happens to pass through the town of Gondal cannot but fully appreciate the good work done by the Municipality and a brief inspection of the register of the library will suffice to show the increasing popularity of that institution. By a curious chance we have a most striking proof of the progress made by Gondal before us this day, you must all know that this town is now the proud possessor of a printing press and I need only ask you to compare the two addresses to realize the superiority of it over others of longer standing. The Municipality who patronised the local press have had theirs most carefully printed for them, whilst the Library who went elsewhere to have their's done have not been so successful. As you have already remarked the great and rapid advancement of the state is due to the ceaseless energy of its present ruler, my father and I think it our duty to support him in every way to the best of our ability. In conclusion, I thank you again most sincerely for your kind wishes.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

BOWLS COMPETITION.

BANKERS vs. THE WORLD.

THIS match which has excited so much interest was concluded on Tuesday evening, "The World" being the victors with the narrow majority of four points. The green, owing to the cold winds, was not in good condition, but some fine play was witnessed. Some of the games were so keenly contested, that only one point was scored in each head and it took close on two hours to finish. The following are the scores :—

THE WORLD.			BANKERS.	
S N Powell W Reid	18	v.	J D Johnston R A Don[illegible]	21
J Tyers W L Shaw	21	vs	R Lindsay A Foreman	12
P W Creswell D Reie	21	vs	D H Brand[illegible] J S Mackenzie	18
A W Banks H E Hart	21	vs	J B Adam[illegible] J M Bannister	18
P J Arnot J Scott	17	vs	F H Greig R H M Steven	21
F A H East C J Michael	19	vs	R Aitken A Tosh	21
R A Spence Dr Walsh	16	vs	J A Stewart T Ferret	21
G W Gilchrist G W [illegible]	21	vs	A Legie J [illegible]	18
	154			150

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE.

The summary of the Burma rice-crop forecast for January 1905, states :—The total area under rice cultivation in the fifteen principal rice-producing districts of Lower Burma, is now reported at 6,770,707 acres, or an increase over the previous year of 9,042 acres and over last month's estimate of 25,195 acres, due in a large measure to revised figures for Thaton. The fallow area is 410,597 acres, and the area destroyed (by floods chiefly) 197,394 acres, which are respectively about 3,000 acres above and about 1,000 acres below the last estimates. Akyab shows a considerable increase in the fallow area, and Ma-ubin and Thaton a considerable increase and decrease respectively in the areas damaged by floods. The anna estimate has been slightly lowered in several districts, and the provincial figure stands at 94 per cent. of normal. Crops are reported to be threshing out somewhat light in Kava and Payagale townships of Pegu. Reaping and threshing are completed in most centres and approach completion in the rest. Prospects continue favourable. The surplus available for export is estimated to be 2,285,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 38,728,813 cwts. of cleaned rice.

IN the Petit Palais, which rears its elegant facade immediately opposite that of the Grand Palais in the Champs Elysees, is a curious and interesting exhibition. It is a collection of amateurs' photographs representing some of the old quarters of Paris. It is part of a scheme of the municipality to prepare a pictorial history of the city which shall trace in development century by century. In this exhibition are picturesque corners of old Montmartre, of the quarter of La Bieve, and of the old gardens of Paris. In the midst of bustling "Haussmannism"—wide, straight avenues and street architecture that, in its deadly monotony, makes one long for the broken-line of less well-ordered cities—it is almost startling to visit the old-world streets of upper Montmartre, picturesque "bits" full of colour, full of the strange fascination that belongs to brick and stone relics of the past. There is a thatched cottage still existing in its primitive simplicity, old cabarets of singular appearance and even more singular history, and beautifully carved doorways that carry us straight back to the golden days of gallant romance and court intrigue. [illegible] is something a little regretful in the though[illegible] these regions, soft-coloured with the hand of [illegible] are presently to disappear. The Town Cou[illegible] well advised in collecting these photo[illegible] documents—an example, is it not, for Londo[illegible]

THE FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual prize distribution to the successful girls attending the Frere-Fletcher School took place in the school premises last evening, when there was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and the ground-floor hall looked bright and gay with the smiling and cheerful faces of the prize winners and their fellow-students. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay presided. The children went through a programme of songs and recitations, which afforded much amusement, and evoked much applause.

The Rev. H. Foote, the Secretary, read the report on the working of the school, which, taken as a whole, showed highly satisfactory results. The school was inspected by Miss Ashworth. There are at present 95 pupils on the rolls. The large hall, in which all the classes are taught together, is an excellent room, lofty, well ventilated and lighted, and surrounded by a broad verandah. The school room is well furnished, and suitable teaching apparatus is provided. The school attendance was 67 per cent. The teaching staff, as remarked by Miss Ashworth, is adequate and efficient, there being in all ten teachers. The general tone of the school, the Examiner further remarked, was excellent. The needle work was very good. During the last two years, three pupils were sent up for the Matriculation examination, and all had been successful. Taking the school as a whole, Miss Ashworth considered that it was doing excellent work. The reports of the Rev. H. Foote, who examined the Christian children in Scripture, of Mrs. Andrew, who inspected the needle work, and the drawings, made satisfactory reports. The number of scholars on the roll has since increased to 105, the largest number they have ever had. Their best thanks were due to De Penno, Mr. Deane, Miss. Barker, Miss Patuck, and another lady who had given prizes for the children. The entire results were creditable to the Lady Superintendent, Miss Franklin and her staff of teachers.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said the report they had listened to was "a rattling good report," and did not require many observations from him. Miss Franklin, the Lady Superintendent, was the right person in the right place, able to put her finger on any defect and shortcoming and willing to redress it if she could possibly do so. The school room was lofty, well ventilated and lighted, and surrounded by a broad verandah. It was well furnished and suitable teaching apparatus was provided. The general tone of the school, as remarked by Miss Ashworth, was excellent ; and it was provided with the most perfect equipment in every respect. The teaching staff was most efficient ; and the teachers carried on their duties as a labour of love, and had won the affectionate regard of the pupils, especially Miss Franklin. There was a general spirit abroad in the school, which made the pupils ready to work in a way which their teachers required them to do. It was a thoroughly sound and good educational work, which the school turned out. That the tone of the school was excellent was one of the chief points on which they should congratulate Miss Franklin and her staff. The school, like many other institutions, suffered from want of space, and it was to be hoped the want would be supplied in the near future. With regard to the difficulty that Parsee girls felt, the Chairman suggested that English should be made the language of the girls at home. The Chairman hoped the school would continue to prosper, and that those who had benefited by its instruction would not cease to take an interest in its welfare ; and would help it on its useful work. The report on needle-work and Christian instruction was also satisfactory. They should pass a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Jerbai Wadia, who had worked zealously for two years as a teacher, and had to sever her connection owing to home circumstances. There was no complaint about the finances, and the Chairman took it that they were in a fairly satisfactory condition. In conclusion, the Chairman said they might congratulate Miss Franklin on her conducting a thoroughly successful, happy, and prosperous school. (Applause.)

Miss Scott then distributed the prizes. On the motion of Mr. J. Wallace, votes of thanks to the Chairman and to Miss Scott were carried with acclamation ; and the proceedings terminated with the National Anthem.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

BILL TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Macdonald presiding, for the purpose of further considering the Bill further to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888.

Before further consideration of the Bill was proceeded with, Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, read the following letter from Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. I. E., Acting Secretary to Government addressed to the President of the Corporation: "Sir, adverting to my letter, No. 35, dated the 16th February, 1905, I am directed to state, for the information of the Corporation, that it has been decided by the Bombay Government to postpone the introduction into the local Legislative Council of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888. I am to add that Government hope to be able to introduce the Bill with certain alterations in time for it to be proceeded with next June."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said, having regard to the fact that the reason why the Corporation had adopted a special procedure to proceed with the consideration of the draft Bill, no longer existed, it would be desirable, in his opinion, to refer the entire Bill for consideration to a small Committee in order that each section might be carefully considered and that any addition or alteration they might make, might be submitted to the Corporation. The Corporation had, by the certain amount of discussion which had taken place, indicated where they wanted alterations to be made. At the same time he thought that they ought to ask Government to give timely intimation of any alterations that they proposed in the proposed Bill in order that the Corporation might not be deprived of expressing an opinion on the sections if they chose to do so. He then moved "that the letter from the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, dated the 1st March 1905, intimating the decision of Government to postpone the introduction into the local Legislative Council of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, be recorded ; that Government be requested to favour the Corporation as early as possible with a copy of any alterations they propose making in the draft Bill in order that the Corporation may consider the same ; and that sections of the Bill remaining to be considered and the other sections of which consideration has been postponed, be referred for consideration (in consultation with the Commissioner) and for report to a Committee with a request that they should present their report before the May meeting of the Corporation.

Mr. Joseph Baptista seconded the resolution.

The Municipal Commissioner said that in regard to the second part of the proposition, he had been informed by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that the modifications referred to the granting of death certificates and that it was proposed to maintain that system as it at present existed.

The resolution on being put to the vote was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a lecture was delivered in Marathi by Dr. K. N Gokhale at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on Sunday, to an audience consisting chiefly of mill and coolie women invited by Khan Saheb M. Fariduddin. Among those present were Shamsul-ul-ma J. J. Modi, Dr J. A. Turner Health, Officer ; Mrs. Ranade, Rao Bahadur Narayen T. Vaidya, Khan Saheb M. Fariduddin, Mr. Harischundra V. Rajwadkar, Mr. P. David, Mr. Merwanji D. Colabawala, Mr. Gopal Patel, Mr. Yeswant N. Nangaokar and many others. There were about 500 to 600 women from the locality and the neighbouring mills. Shamsul-ul-ma J. J. Modi occupied the chair. He dwelt at some length on the advantages of personal hygiene and begged the audience to get themselves inoculated with the anti-plague vaccine. Dr. Gokhale, in the course of his speech, urged the necessity of cleanliness and the isolation of the persons suffering from infectious diseases. He also urged the advantages of revaccination as a preventive of small-pox. Rao Bahadur Vaidya said that the principles of Hindu religion were all based on sanitary principles and the advice of Dr. Gokhale was not new but was all given in Hindu Shastras. For instance the Hindu Shastras require all the clothes on the body of a person suffering from small-pox to be destroyed which means that the disease being contagious, those clothes should not be used. He also mentioned that the Hindu religion says that when one goes near a person suffering from contagious disease, the hands and feet must be washed with hot water. On the principle that by washing with hot water the germs are killed. Mrs. Ranade, school mistress, informed the audience that the prosperity of the city depends on the healthy condition of the poorer classes and it is for this reason that the Municipality gives so much attention to the care of the poor and as such it is the duty of the poor to take advantage of the facilities offered to them.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

The Government of Bombay have issued the following Press Note :—In Government of India, Home Department (Public), Resolution Nos. 2345—2360, which has been published in the "Gazette of India" for general information, the Government of India have introduced experimentally measures for affording to the Press in India greater facilities than exist at present for obtaining authentic information regarding matters of public interest. The Government of Bombay have informed the Government of India which of the newspapers published in this Presidency are in the opinion of the Government entitled, in view of their influence and circulation, to be furnished with official correspondence and reports, and the copies of papers which will be supplied by the Government of India in accordance with paragraph 4 of their Resolution will be distributed to the newspapers referred to. Additions to the list of newspapers which has been furnished to the Government of India will, if necessary, be made by this Government from time to time.

Such communications between this Government and the Government of India as the latter Government desire to have published will be made available to the Press in accordance with the scheme adopted by the Supreme Government; and no action is called for on the part of this Government in respect of such communications, unless with the permission of the Government of India, it is in any case deemed desirable to secure earlier publication of communications addressed to the Government of India. Departmental Administration Reports, however, will be communicated to the Press by this Government as soon as they are issued or after they have been reviewed by this Government.

The existing arrangements by which Press communiques are issued by the Government to the newspapers that are held entitled to receive them and to the Editors' Tables at Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karachi, will be continued as hitherto, with the modification that the Secretary to Government in each Department will be charged with the duty of selecting papers for communication to the Press, with reference to the nature of the subject and the degree of interest attaching to it. Subject to the limitations indicated in the foregoing paragraph, the selection may extend to correspondence in progress and questions under discussion.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Howard and Bullough Mills, the Leopold Spinning Bleaching and Manufacturing Company and the Imperial Cotton Mills Company Limited were held yesterday afternoon, at the registered offices, in Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. H. R. Greaves presiding.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS CO. LD.

The motion of the chairman having been duly seconded, it was resolved to adopt the twentieth annual reports of the directors for the year ending the 31st December last. It stated that profit and loss account showed a loss of Rs. 22,184-2-3 on the 12 months' working. The mill had only run for 232 days out of a possible 310. As a result of the compromise, made by the heirs of the late Mr. Athaide, the directors made such arrangements as will, it is estimated, eventually produce the sum of about Rs. 22,000 to the Company. The following items are made clear by the explanations given against them :—Due by yarn merchants Rs. 2,271-5-9; since paid in full ; National Bank Rs. 1,00 000 ; Bank of Bombay, Rs. 1,50,000, undrawn cash credits with half interest clause forming part of the liabilities of Rs. 720,383-3-3 per contra.

Having regard to value of the Mills property and to the provision already made for depreciation, the directors did not consider it necessary to set aside any sum this year.

The shareholders were asked to approve of the following transfers to the profit and loss account which will reduce the adverse balance to Rs. [illegible]9,330-1-8, namely :—From reserve fund Rs. 6,892 1-0, Machinery renewal account Rs. 50,000.

The appointment of Mr. H. A. H Payne as a director was confirmed and Mr. H. Kreis was re-elected on the Board. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225. It was also resolved to send letters of condolence to the families of the late Messrs. L. Spinner, John R. Greaves, E. R. Smetham and Sir George Cotton who were for many years directors of the Company.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The meeting adopted the twenty-fourth annual report of the directors which stated that the profit and loss account showed a loss of Rs. 30,810-15-4 on the twelve months working. As a result of the compromise with the heirs of the late Mr. Athaide the directors had made arrangements estimated to produce Rs. 6,000 to the Company.

The following items are made clear by the explanations given against them :—Debts due by Yarn Merchants, Rs. 3 753 4-8—Since paid in full. Bank of Bombay Rs. 1 00,000—Undrawn Cash Credit with half interest Clause forming part of the Liabilities of Rs. 4,40,168-2 3 per contra.

The shareholders were asked to approve the transfer Profit and Loss Account of Rs. 33 428-3-9 from the Reserve Fund.

The appointment of Mr. H. A. H. Payne as a director was confirmed. Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 225. It was also resolved to send letters of condolence, as recorded above.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO. LD.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

The twenty-fourth annual report of the directors of the Company for the year ending the 31st of December last was adopted. It report stated that a loss of Rs. 51,72[illegible]-7-8 on the twelve months working. As a result of the compromise with the heirs of the late Mr. D. C. Athaide, the directors had made arrangements estimated to produce about Rs. 19,000 to the Company. The item of Rs. 29,632-14-11 for debts due by Yarn Merchants has since been paid in full. Having regard to the value of the Mill's property and to the provision already made for depreciation the arrears did consider it necessary to set aside any sum this year.

The shareholders were asked to approve the following transfers to the profit and loss account, which will reduce the adverse balance to Rs. 5,31,833-1-10 :—From reserve account Rs 1,709-14-1, Machinery renewal account Rs 20,000

The report added several shareholders having expressed the wish to reduce the Capital of the Company from 1,300 shares of Rs. 500 each to 1,300 of Rs. 100 each, a separate proposal is being made to you to that effect. If adopted by the shareholders and sanctioned by the Court, the result will be that practically the whole of the loss will be wiped out and the Capital be reduced from Rs. 6,50 000 to Rs. 1,30 000. An operation of this nature does not, of course, affect the actual value of your property in the least, but with the smaller Capital the payment of a dividend becomes a very much easier affair. Mr. Bayramji Nusserwanji Sirvai was re-elected a Director and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were re-appointed auditors on a renumeration of Rs. 225. It was also resolved to send letters of condolence as stated above family of the late Messrs. John R. Greaves and E. R. Smetham and Sir George Cotton, who were, for many years directors of the Company. An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was then held, Mr. H. R. Greaves presiding. The Chairman moved that owing to the losses sustained, the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 6,50,000, divided into 1300 shares of Rs. 500, each, to Rs. 1,30,000, divided into 1300 shares of Rs. 100 each. The chairman said that would not effect the earnings of the Company but would wife off its losses.

The resolution was carried without dissent.

MR. PERCIVAL LANDON'S book, "With Younghusband to Lhassa," has just been published. He mentions that as the Force drew near Lhassa, General Macdonald made no secret of his personal opinion that the political ends of the Expedition could be better arrived at by instant negotiations than by carrying out the letter of the orders which had been received by Colonel Younghusband. To this the Colonel could only reply again and again that even if he were of General Macdonald's opinion, which he emphatically was not, he was still compelled to carry out the definite orders of the Government. He was to go to Lhassa and make the Treaty there.

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BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

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CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1905.

LADY CURZON'S RETURN.

THE return of Lady Curzon to India will give satisfaction to all classes of the community. Were it not that Yankee vulgarity invariably refers to her ladyship as the Vicereine and holds to the belief that the man who had married Miss Leiter could not help doing something big, Lady Curzon would be the most popular viceregal consort ever known in India. It is doubtless gallant, but not quite accurate to say that "Lord Curzon's success in life is attributable to the influence of his better half." With the modesty and gallantry, which are such marked traits in his character, his Excellency will, doubtless, say so, in reply to any address, which may be presented congratulating Lady Curzon on her restoration to health and her return to this country, after almost a year's absence. Many a great and good man would lose all ambition with the loss of his wife, and even those it would not affect so acutely would hesitate to admit it. But Lady Curzon's illness did seriously affect her husband and had it been prolonged he would have delayed his return to this country, if he had not even abandoned the idea altogether. An American correspondent, the other day, declared that when Miss Leiter was introduced to English society "she was soon popular in the most exclusive circles of Belgravia where her beauty and her amiability won her more than dollars could." She enjoys a greater popularity in this country than dollars can buy, and while English people admire and respect her, the natives, in the words of their poet, pronounce her "a rose of roses bright, a vision of embodied light," before whom all the goddesses of the Indian Pantheon must hide their diminished heads; "a diamond set in gold or a full moon in a clear autumnal sky." The poet meant to be complimentary, but perhaps he had never seen her ladyship. There is nothing about her to suggest either a full moon or an autumnal sky. Nevertheless she is popular among the masses of this country, and if she is not accorded as demonstrative a welcome as might be desired this morning, it is not because the people are not willing, but that they are afraid to gather together in large numbers during the prevalence of at least three epidemics.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.

SMALL-POX is always with us in India, just as measles and cholera and a score of other complaints whose very names create alarm in the West. But now and again the disease assumes epidemic form and India itself grows nervous. The present small-pox epidemic is not the only one we have had in recent years, but this is true, that it is more virulent than most of its recent predecessors. Adequate and timely steps have been taken to deal with it. But it will run its course and no immediate effect may be shown as the result of preventive measures. Vaccination receives consistent attention in every part of the country, and a reference to the latest report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India shows the extent to which Health Officers carry out their instructions. In the last official year, 1903-04, the aggregate number of vaccination operations, shown to have been performed in India, was 8,457,298. In every Province, except Bengal, Assam, Madras and Coorg, there was an increase, which in most cases was limited to primary operations. These numbered 7,916,262. In Assam, where there was much less small-pox than in the preceding year, vaccination was impeded in Lakhimpur by the presence of measles, and there was a falling off in the work done on tea-gardens in Cachar. In Madras, the falling-off is explained by the decreased prevalence of small-pox, by insufficient and irregular supplies of lymph in certain places, and by the absence of vaccinators. In Coorg, although small-pox was more prevalent than in the preceding year, some of the vaccination staff were employed on duties in connection with plague. Still greater numbers of persons, the country through, were operated upon and public sentiment is year by year more favourable to vaccination. Re-vaccination was not so commonly resorted to last year as is usual. The falling off in the United Provinces was but slight, but in the Punjab it was considerable and in the Frontier Province very great. In the Punjab, as we know, there was a great extension of the prevalence of plague, and it is stated that there has been a lack of system in the proceedings of vaccinators, while a rule was introduced to prevent the repeated vaccinations of children for the purpose of swelling the returns. In the Frontier Province, the falling off is attributed largely to ill-health among the people, and among the vaccinators. It is satisfactory to note that the mean proportion of the population successfully vaccinated rose from 33·14 per mille in 1902-03 to 33·32 last year, ranging from 48·67 in Coorg to 24·63 in Bombay. We find that the mean percentage of success in primary operations fell from 95·10 to 95·05, the mean percentage of success in re-vaccinations falling fractionally from 68·20 to 68·19.

In the last report of the Sanitary Commissioner, he made mention of the researches into the preservation of animal lymph by means of the admixture of glycerine, and of vaseline, which had been carried out by Captain Harvey, I. M. S. Those researches, we find have been extended, and at the suggestion of Lieut.-Col. Bamber, Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, experiments have been made on the use of chloroform as a purifier after the method described by Dr. Green. Those experiments are reported to have been most successful. It was found that the passage of the vapour of chloroform through lymph pulp suspended in sterile water, with or without the addition of glycerine, killed all except spore-bearing and very resistant bacteria and that from three to six hours' treatment with chloroform vapour was practically equal in purifying effect to treatment by means of glycerine for a month. It appears, however, that the purification effected by chloroform is similar in kind and degree to the purification effected by glycerine, the difference being in speed, and the advantage of the use of chloroform depends upon this. If lymph is preserved in glycerine and kept at a low temperature, deterioration of the vaccine virus is very slow, but the extraneous organisms and the lymph can be kept in glycerine, at a low temperature, for a long time without losing its protective power. If the lymph is to be kept, the addition of a preservative after the treatment with chloroform is necessary, otherwise those bacteria, which have not been killed by the chloroform. will multiply. Glycerine seems to be the best preservative, because, although it may not kill the organisms that chloroform has failed to kill, it prevents their multiplying. Among the results of these investigations the following are enumerated :—that there is but little difference between lymph that has been glycerinated before, and that which has been glycerinated after being chloroformed, that after chloroforming, practically no further purification is effected by glycerine, when lymph is kept at a low temperature, that lymph which is glycerinated only and kept at a low temperature, will become purified but slowly, that lymph which has been chloroformed only and had no preservative added will show a great and rapid increase of micro-organisms at the end of a month, even though kept at a low temperature. Captain Harvey's further experiments show that glycerinated lymph is in all respects superior to vaselinated lymph.

So far as regards Bombay, it is shown that last year, there was occasion to complain of the misbehaviour of some of the operators, but satisfactory results were obtained. In the Presidency Circle, practically only bovine lymph was used—fresh lymph apparently in in most cases. In all registration districts except Guzarat, a proportion of the vaccination was performed with bovine lymph, but in the Presidency generally, human lymph continued to be used in the vast majority of cases. A scheme for the establishment of a Central Department at Belgaum for the manufacture of preserved lymph for the whole Presidency is under consideration. During the last year, in the Bombay Presidency 2,732 deaths occurred from small-pox, and of these 1,460 occurred in the City of Bombay, the death rate from small-pox per mille of population fell from ·52 in 1902 to ·41 in 1903, the total being 93,693. But so far as Bombay is concerned, the numbers will show a great increase for the current year. It seems that the practice of inoculation is still carried on in some districts, and it is said that many of the inhabitants of the Nowgong district not only believe in the protective efficacy of vaccination, but suspect it of producing small-pox. The prevalence of small-pox varies greatly in different parts of the country from year to year, but all seems equally liable, but it is remarkable that in all cases, the best vaccinated districts have the smallest death rates. In the Madras Presidency, last year 15,015 persons died from small-pox, a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Vaccination Department and for compulsory vaccination in rural tracts has been submitted to the Local Government, and has by this time probably been approved and adopted. Small-pox prevails in both European and native armies. Among the former, it broke out in eighteen stations, and the sources of infection are reported in each case to have been in and around cantonments. Native soldiers last year proved less liable to attack than Europeans contrary to previous experience. The records are incomplete as regards the discussion of the sources of infection and the previous vaccination of the men attacked, but so far as information is available, these all bore satisfactory marks of the prophylactic, or rarely of a previous attack of the disease.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE BILLS.

WHEN the Court of Wards Bill was introduced at the Poona Session of the Legislative Council in September, the small amount of criticism offered against its provisions indicated that its necessity was generally recognised. The most serious objections raised related to its scope and the interpretation of terms, and these seem now to have been fairly well met by the amendments proposed by the Select Committee. The primary aim of the Bill is to preserve by Government management ancestral estates which are in danger of ruin by the incapacity or mismanagement of the owners. The Bill is by no means an arbitrary measure. Except in the case of minors and lunatics, it is essentially permissive and can only be applied either on the landholders' application or because it is desirable on grounds stated that the Court of Wards should take over the management of the estates. The Select Committee's amendments have narrowed the scope of the measure by defining the term "landholder" and by providing that whether on disqualification or the application of the holder, the Court of Wards shall only assume superintendence when it is expedient to preserve the property for the benefit of the family, and it is of sufficient value to permit of economical management. Moreover, in the case of co-sharers desiring the management of an estate to be taken over, instead of an application from a bare majority or the managing co-sharer sufficing, as in the original draft, it is now provided that the applicants must hold at least seventy-five per cent of the estate and the interests of dissentient shareholders are carefully safeguarded. The provision regarding women has been recast to make it clear that sex alone is not a disqualification. The original Bill proposed to prohibit a Government ward from transferring or creating any charge on, or interest in, his property, and restricted his power of entering into contracts for future settlement on the security of his estate. This has now been modified to read "except with the approval of the Court of Wards." Restrictions in regard to wills made by Government wards have also been modified. On the first reading of the Bill the provision which aroused the strongest opposition was a clause which prohibits a person, once disqualified, from creating, after superintendence has been withdrawn, any charge on the property for a period beyond the term of his natural life, except with the sanction of the Collector. The Special Committee have decided to retain this provision. The measure is largely designed to be disciplinary and if, after Government had taken the trouble to reorganise the affairs of an ancestral estate, the holders were permittted to seriously embarrass it, the whole value of the proposed legislation would be destroyed. This provision is one of the most important in the Bill, and if it were deleted it would seem that the Bill might as well be dropped. Hanging to some extent on the Court of Ward's Bill is the proposed amendment of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, and both measures may be regarded as supplementary to the recent agrarian legislation for the benefit of the cultivating classes. The series of measures beginning with the amendment of the Land Revenue Code have been designed to improve the conditions of the agriculturists. and the two Bills now under discussion aim at benefitting classes of superior holders who, for various reasons, are in need of assistance. While the ryots need to be assisted to obtain the best results to themselves from their toil, the other class of persons have to be protected against themselves. Some of the Gujarat Talukdars consider that in this matter the benevolent intentions of Government are too embarrassing, and both by petition and through the Hon. Mr. Parekh they have expressed their opposition to the measure. But Government have already had occasion to legislate for the Talukdars, and the present Bill seems undoubtedly to be necessary.

THE Viceroy's spring tour has not yet been definitely fixed, but it will probably be a comparatively short one.

SIRDAR INAYAT ULLAH KHAN is reported to have reached Kabul last week.

THE ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for two elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay resulted in the re-election of Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., and Mr. Frank Ritchie, Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 28th was 1,726, giving a death-rate of 115·65 per annum per thousand as against 95·15 the corresponding period of last year, and 137·21 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 68 died from fevers; 769 plague ; 148, small-pox; 33, measles ; 0, cholera; 3, leprosy ; 60, phthisis ; 53, diseases of the nervous system ; 250 affections of the respiratory organs ; 51, diarrhœa ; 29, dysentery ; 45, still-born ; 134, old age and debility ; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 86 ; Brahmin, 53 ; Lingaet, 13 ; Bhattia, 12 ; Hindu of other caste, 921 ; Hindu low caste, 232 ; Musalman, 300 ; Parsee, 37 ; Jew, 6 ; Native Christian, 59; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 4 ; Negro-African, 1 ; Buddhist, 0 ; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 383 as against 323, the corresponding period of last year, and 251 the average over the past five years.

A HYDERABAD correspondent states that a Dinner by public subscription was held on the 24th ult., at Sett Papamal Chunilal's Bungalow, Chadarghaut, in commemoration of the capture of Port Arthur. At the close of it under the presidency of Hakim Hameed Husam of Afzulganz, the following Resolution was unanimously passed :—"That the following telegram in behalf of this assembly of Indian Mahomedans, Christians and Hindus resident in Hyderabad, Deccan, be sent to the Japanese Consul at Bombay with a request that he will kindly forward it to his Imperial Majesty the Mikado :—We crave permission to offer his Imperial Majesty the Mikado through you our sincere congratulations on the capture of Port Arthur which is universally admitted to be the grandest feat of arms in modern times. We rejoice at Japan's success first and foremost as subjects of the British Government whose friendship and alliance are so highly valued in Japan and secondly on account of the historic connection between Japan and India for over 2,000 years. We are also grateful for the cordial treatment accorded to Indians students, and others, throughout the Japanese Empire. We pray for the continued success of Japanese arms.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT is most anxious that his soldier son should be a soldier in something more than in name. Prince Arthur has already had a good training as a Cavalry subaltern, says the "World." He has lately been acquiring a knowledge of field gunnery as an attached officer with a Battery of Royal Horse Artillery at Aldershot and St. John's Wood. His Royal Highness is next to go through a course of signalling, a branch of professional training which becomes of more importance every day in view of the development of science as applied to the battlefield.

THE third Baltic Squadron mentioned by Reuter a day or two ago, as passing Dover is under the command of Admiral Miebogotoff, and apparently consists of the battleship Imperator Nikolai I, the cruisers Admiral Ushakoff, Admiral Seniavine, General Admiral Apraxine, the Vladimir Monomach and three transports. Of these the battteship was built in 1888 and modernised in 1900 ; she is under 10,000 tons and has obsolete armour and a weak armament. The three Admirals are coast defence ships of small speed, very limited coal capacity, and about 4,200 tons displacement. The Vladimir Monomach is an obsolete cruiser of 6,061 tons which in its trials 29 years ago achieved the remarkable speed of 15·1 knots. What she can do now is known only to the Russian Admiralty. If they ever reach him this collection of lame ducks will hardly add to the fighting capacity of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet, but they are bound to hamper and delay his movements.

THERE was a case before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady in which some remarkable statements were made as to the effect of brain exercise on the duration of life. The action was brought by Mr. A. Tomkins, a Buckingham corn merchant, who, after a trap accident, developed softening of the brain. He was attended by a Dr. Death, and the defendant's name was Tombs. A Dr. Luke stated in cross-examination, that softening of the brain was a very common occurrence in the country, one-third of the labourers in rural districts dying from it. The cause of the disease was the lack of brain exercise. The intellect of a rural labourer, said witness, rusted rather than wore out, and when he attained the age of sixty-five or seventy, he usually went off in an apoplectic fit, or something of that kind. Witness referred, in support of his theory to the case of Judges and others, whose thinking capacity was continuously employed and who, he said, invariably lived to a far greater age than the average rural labourer.

LORD CURZON'S ETON SCHOOLDAYS.

[BY AN OLD SCHOOL FELLOW.]

THE second of a series of articles in the "Anglo-American Gazette," of Nice dealing with the Eton schooldays of certain celebrities has Lord Curzon for its subject. The articles are contributed by an old schoolfellow of the men described and he thus writes of H. E. the Viceroy of India :—

More than a third of the allotted span of human life has passed over our heads since George Curzon, and I were school chums at Eton. Still I have only to close my eyes in order to draw from one of the pigeon holes of my memory a vivid picture of the subject of this sketch as he was in those happy days of boyhood, never alas, to return again. In my mind's eye I can see my room at Eton with its simple, comfortable furniture consising of a fold-up bed, a few Windsor chairs, a deal table, washing stand, and the regulation bureau. The walls are hung with pictures of doubtful artistic merit, but dear to me on account of old associations ; for they are nearly all presents from friends who have already left the dear old school. Sitting on the table idly swinging his legs with his hat well on the back of his head, I can still fancy I see George Curzon ætat 14, the subject of this sketch. He did not then resemble the rather austere looking young man of the photogragh I had taken five years later, when he was just leaving for Oxford, and had discarded the youthful Eton jacket and turn down collars for the coveted "toga virilis."

At the period of which I am writing he was the brightest, cheeriest little being imaginable, round of face with pink and white complexion, big, serious eyes, an exceptionally determined mouth, and a high square forehead. At Eton we were all more or less particular in our dress, and especially in our linen, but Curzon, even as a little boy, was always noticeably tidy. In fact I think I can safely say that in all the years I knew him I never once saw his hair dishevelled nor his collar or cuffs in the least degree soiled. With his books he was equally careful, but then he loved them, whereas many of us looked upon them as our natural enemies. As an athlete George Curzon was never a shining light though he was in no way a despiser of games, and at football he was quite up to, if not above, the average, and played in his house football team. He held in the greatest abhorrence, however, as a new boy, the idea of compulsory football, and his tirades against the old school custom of compelling lower boys to play in house games were considered so entertaining that we regularly "drew" him on the subject whenever we got a chance.

He was a most excellent and critical judge of cricket but he never took games seriously. His pleasure was work, although no one ever accused him of being a "sap,"—and adding to his store of knowledge was to him a genuine pleasure and delight. Whereas Alfred Lyttelton, the subject of my last sketch, was the hero of every boy in the school, George Curzon was the ideal pupil from the master's standpoint. He was not content to learn his lessons sufficiently well to escape reprimand ; he entered into the spirit of his tasks in all their bearings and took pride and pleasure in mastering all that was difficult and obscure in translations and derivations.

It must be clearly understood that in writing of the character of Curzon and I knew him, I am endeavouring to obliterate entirely from my mind everything as to his after life, and also to forget that he ultimately became celebrated. I am simply describing the Eton boy before he was launched in the world, nearly twenty-five years before he became, as Viceroy of India, the ruler of countless millions. A man would have to be something more than human if in endeavouring to accomplish the gigantic task, he has voluntarily set himself in India, he at the same time made no enemies ; but of one thing I am certain, and that is that he is convinced, either rightly or wrongly, that the reforms he is carrying out are for the ultimate good of the people over whom he has been placed, and it will be for future historians to decide whether or not he was mistaken.

One of the most extraordinary gifts that [illegible] Curzon possessed as a boy was that of repartee. I have often sat in my room convulsed with laughter at the discomfiture of some rival wit, and I remember on one occasion a big fellow, who could have easily administered a licking to three boys of Curzon's size, bolting from my room and slamming the door so as not to hear the scathing retort which he knew was coming. In "Pop" (which was the Eton debating society) George was in his element, and I hope one day to be able to reproduce a few of the speeches which he made before he left. Unless I am much mistaken many of them would compare favourably from an oratorical point of view, with the majority of speeches delivered in the House of Commons to-day.

Curzon was always a great lover of the picturesque and the magnificent Durbar, in which he was recently the central figure, must have been to him a sheer delight. He loved the insignia of power and was to the backbone an ideal conservative.

As an instance of what I mean I well remember his wrath when I said that I considered the custom of sixth form walking into "chapel" alone, absurd. To the uninitiated I must explain that when all the rest of the school is seated the chapel bells stop and the voluntary commences. Then, from under the archway beneath the organ loft, the sixth form boys, of whom there are only twenty, ten Collegers and ten oppidans, walk very slowly two and two up the aisle. The collegers turn to the left and the oppidans to the right and take their seats below the choir. It used to be a source of great amusement to us to watch our sixth form friends walk into chapel on account of the strain it entailed on their nerves. Some would blush frantically and hang their heads as if they had something to be ashamed of, others would tread on the heels of those in front in their anxiety to get quickly to their places and nearly all appeared painfully, self-conscious and unhappy. There was always special interest taken by us all in the demeanour of a boy new to the honours of sixth form, especially as the new comer had to lead the procession and regulate the pace. I once saw a boy bolt like a hare when the bells stopped and the organ began, and when he got to his place he was in a bath of perspiration. But when George Curzon made his debut he seemed positively to revel in the situation, and to watch his quiet, dignified, and sedate bearing he might have been the least interested person present, instead of being, as he was, the criticised object on which a thousand pairs of eyes were focussed.

What strikes me as being particularly strange in looking back on my Eton school days with George Curzon is that all his friends took it as a matter, of course, that he was destined to distinguish himself in after life, and one of the last things I said to him on leaving Eton was "George will you swear to make me Chancellor of the Exchequer when you are Prime Minister ?" and what is more he promised he would. I have already reminded him of this old standing pledge and shall do so again when he forms his first cabinet. It may save him a lot of worry.

In spite of his undoubted mental superiority over the majority of us, there was nothing priggish about Curzon when he was a boy. On the contrary he was always ready and anxious to give one a helping hand and many is the time he has come and put some latin verses right for me or run over a difficult translation which I had been too lazy to look at till just before going into school.

It is probably not generally known that he began journalism when he was seventeen. It was the sort of work which appealed to him in his spare time, and the Eton Chronicle flourished exceedingly when he was Editor. It is not a journal of world wide reputation nor has it the "largest circulation in the world" but it can count among its past Editors and contributors some of the most distinguished British statesmen and literary men of all time. Curzon wrote some excellent articles, both serious and light, whilst he was Editor and I have tried to get some back numbers of the school paper in order that I might reproduce certain extracts. Owing, however, to the boys having only just returned from the Christmas holidays, I have been unsuccessful up to the present. I hope, however, before my sketch of Bishop Welldon appears to have received the old issues and I shall then quote from them.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FIGHTING ON THE SHAHO.

AN INDECISIVE CONFLICT.

THE NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Russian and Japanese telegrams report sharp fighting in the vicinity of the Shaho railway bridge in which both sides claim the advantage.

At a meeting of bankers and financiers held at Tokio, it was announced that the domestic loan would be doubly subscribed.

Baron Okuma, addressing the meeting, said he anticipated little disturbance in the finances of the country through the war. despite the enormous expenditure.

POLAND'S INSURRECTION.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Poland.

The train service is improving generally.

THE ARAB REVOLT.

Turkish Troops Defeated.

FIVE DAYS' FIGHTING.

The insurgents have defeated the Turkish troops at Yemen.

A fierce fight has been going on round Saana for five days, but the result is not known yet.

LORD MILNER'S RESIGNATION.

His Successor Appointed.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Lord Selborne has been appointed to succeed Lord Milner, who leaves South Africa at the end of March.

William Waldegrave Palmer, 2nd Earl of Selborne, P. C, J, P., has been First Lord of the Admiralty since 1900 and an Elder Brother of Trinity House since 1904. He is the son of the first Earl, who was a very eminent lawyer and was Lord Chancellor. The present Earl was born on the 17th October, 1856, and succeeded his father in 1895. In 1889 he married Lady Beatrix Maud Cecil, daughter of the 3rd Marquis of Salisbury. Lord Selborne was educated at Winchester and University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking a 1st class in History. From 1882 to 1885 he was Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for War and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt Hon. H. C.E. Childers. From 1885 to 1886 he was Liberal M. P. for East Hampshire and from 1886 to 1892 he sat for the same division as a Liberal Unionist. From 1892 to 1895 he represented West Edinburgh in the House of Commons. From 1895 to 1900 he was Under Secretary for the Colonies,

SIR CHARLES RIVAZ GOES ON LEAVE.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON TO ACT AS LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate from April next. The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson has been appointed to act as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Hon'ble Sir Lewis Tupper, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to officiate in his place as Member of Council of the Governor-General.

THE TEA DUTY.

DEPUTATION TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The following special telegram from London appears in the "Englishman":—

The tea buyers' deputation waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to-day. In reply to their representations, Mr. Chamberlain admitted the duty was a high "ad valorem" tax, and that at the existing level it was open to a certain amount of objection. Regarding the preference asked for by the Indian Tea Association, the deputation, when it waited upon Mr. Brodrick, was told that that was out of the question at present. added the Chancellor, owing to the pledges which the Government had thought proper to give limiting action with regard to fiscal changes in the present Parliament.

A "Statesman" special telegram, from London, reports the average prices of tea sold on garden account this week as 6 3'4 pence for Indian and 7 3'4 pence for Assam tea.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The improvement, which took place in February in connection with plague, was only temporary. Returns for the past week show that the number of deaths in India has again gone up by 5,000, the principal increases being in the United Provinces, Hyderabad, Bengal and Bombay city. The total deaths during the week numbered were 29,465 of which the United Provinces had 12,213, the Punjab 6,940, Bengal 4 914, Bombay Presidency 2,400, Bombay City 735 and Hyderabad 602. Elsewhere little change has occurred.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

Mr. Bean, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, officiates as Deputy Traffic Superintendent on that line.

Mr. C. A. White, Executive Engineer, officiates as Superintending Engineer and Sanitary Engineer, Bengal, vice Mr. Silk on leave.

Mr. E. Gabbett, Executive Engineer, Burma, officiates as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. Rollo on privilege leave.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA'S REFORM MOVEMENT.

Workers' and the Labour Commission.

FREEDOM BEFORE INDUSTRIAL REFORM.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The workmen at St. Petersburg yesterday chose 200 electors whose duty will be to appoint representatives on the Commission mentioned on the 20th ult.

A meeting of the electors, which is the first meeting of workmen permitted in St. Petersburg, refused to carry out their task unless the three thousand workmen arrested since 22nd January last are immediately released and other demands including the inviolability of person and domicile and freedom of speech and of the Press are granted.

The telegram of the 20th ult. referred to above stated:—

The Commission appointed at St. Petersburg to examine the grievances of the workmen has issued a most elaborate scheme whereby the employers and the workmen elect delegates on the Commission.

REPLY TO THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Address Adopted.

The House of Commons last night adopted the Address in reply to the King's speech by 235 against 175, after rejecting by 250 against 201 an amendment brought forward by Mr. Buchanan demanding a reduction in the national expenditure.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REDISTRIBUTION OF DEPARTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The following shows approximately how the higher officials at the head-quarters of the Government of India are located under the new redistribution scheme.

Department of Industries and Commerce :—Mr. Hewett, as Member, Mr. Harvey, Secretary, Mr. Campbell, Under Secretary, Mr. Noel Paton, Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

Railway Board :—Messrs. Upcott, Wynne and Wood as members ; Mr. Priestley, Secretary, the other gazetted officials being Colonel Wilson and Messrs. Shadbolt, Couchman Jacobson and B. Stanley.

Agriculture Department:—(1) Civil Works branch with Mr Preston as Secretary, the other gazetted official being Mr. Burn, Colonel Waller and Messrs. Lemaistre, E. G. Stanley, Dover and Lacey ; and (2) Revenue Branch with Mr. Wilson as Secretary, the other gazetted officials being Messrs, Maclagan Robertson, Eardley Wilmot Hill, Graves and Hecker.

Home Department :—Presumably Sir A. T. Arundel as member with Mr. Risley as Secretary, the other gazetted officers being Messrs. Marrie Stokes and Fergusson, Surgeon-General Bomford and Mr. Halward.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The trial of the Sunda collison case in which the Secretary of State sues the P. and O. Company for damages was concluded at the High Court at Calcutta to-day, after a prolonged hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen who promised to deliver judgment next Monday.

SEQUEL TO THE CRASTER FRAUD.

The High Court at Calcutta to-day fixed Monday next for the hearing of the suit of the Administrator General, Bengal, against Ernest Hardwicke Cowie and others which is a sequal to the Craster fraud case.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The directors of the Commercial Bank of India report one lakh of rupees net profit for the past half year with which they propose to pay a preference interest to date at 6 per cent., besides placing Rs. 40,000 to the reserve and carrying forward Rs. 36,000.

BANK OF BENGAL.

At their meeting to-day, the directors of the Bank of Bengal made no change in the rate for demand loans which remains at 7 per cent.

SIR ANDREW FRASER ILL.

I regret to hear that Sir Andrew Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who had been indisposed since Monday, has been compelled under medical advice to abandon his tour to Chota Nagpur which had been fixed for next week.

BURMAN CONVICTS' "DARING ESCAPE."

ARMED ESCORT ATTACKED.

RANGOON, MARCH 1.

News of a daring escape from police custody has been received in Rangoon. It appears that while five Burman convicts were coming down by train from Prome in the military police custody of three men, armed with rifle and bayonets and fifty rounds of ammunition each, they overpowered their guard, two of whom they stabbed, and flung the third policeman out of the window.

The convicts, though leg-ironed but not handcuffed, then jumped off the train, picked up the body of the injured policeman whom they had thrown from the train and disappeared with it in the jungle. On arriving at Hlawaga Station, the injured policeman gave the alarm and the police are now scouring the country.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

New Evening Modes.

FASHIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

THE VOGUE OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

In the matter of evening modes, Fashion seems inclind to show a very catholic taste. Styles that are widely different, and, in fact. in some cases even diametrically opposed to each other, are perfectly admissible at the moment, and everything in the way of shape and colour seems to be allowable, provided only that the gowns are becoming to the wearer. The same variety is encourged in the way of materials also, the softest chiffons and silk muslins enjoying quite as a great a vogue as the richest velvets and the most elaborate reproductions of gorgeous Louis XVI. brocades. Suggestions for dance-frocks for debutantes, are of considerable interest just now, when so many young girls seem to be coming out at country balls, in preparation for the more important festivities of the London season, which, all being well, promises even now to be one of unusual gaiety and brightness. It is scarcely necessary, perhaps, to point out that the designs, indicated if carried out in colour, would make very dainty and delightful frocks for girls who have passed the ordeal of their first season. A graceful frock of white chiffon, very suitable for a debutant, and happily suggesting, the flower festoons and ribbon bows of the Pompadour period, is one made up over silver tissue, with the skirt immensely wide and full, and closely gathered for some little distance below the waist. A panel effect is given in front by a double flight of small bows of silver tissue, while nearer to the hem, the floating draperies of chiffon are garlanded by snow-white roses mounted without any foliage, and made in the softest mousseline de soie. The pointed west-belt is of silver tissue, and the low bodice is very prettily arranged with garlands of the same white roses, caught with silver bows and loops. The sleeves are particularly pretty with their finely pleated frills of chiffon and their white rose shoulder-traps.

Another dainty dance dress is an excellent example of the latest vogue for accordion-pleating, a vogue which involves the pleating of every kind of material, from the roughest of tweeds and homespuns to the finest of chiffons and tulles. The gown described is made in very soft white Ninon de soie, which is a little less fragile than the ordinary chiffon, and yet quite as dainty in appearance. Under the pleated Ninon there is a second skirt of fine white net, very lightly embroidered in a leaf design with silver sequins, so that the touches of silver just gleam and glitter through the transparent veiling, and are not so much in evidence as if the leaves were embroidered on the Ninon itself. The bodice is also entirely accordion-pleated, and made in a particularly becoming shape, with a deep belt of ivory-white soft satin, and a double berthe of fine Alencon lace, headed by a few folds of soft satin, and a gathered tucker of mousseline de soie. The little puffed sleeves of chiffon are also very becoming to the arm. They are less likely to get out of condition, too, than the more ordinary frills of accordion-pleated chiffon, which are alwaye so easily crushed and crumpled.

It is not only in the matter of dance dresses, however, that this vogue for accordion-pleating is making itself felt. Some of the newest and prettiest of the short walking-skirts for the early spring are also accordion-pleated. Many of these are made in rather large shepherd's plaid checks, and are cut on the cross, in a fashion which is most effective. In black and white, as well as in brown and white and green and white, these accordion-pleated skirts look particularly well, worn with smart little coats in plain smooth cloth, either black, brown or green, as the case may be. These coats are most successful when they are made in quite a tight-fitting shape, either with a box-pleated habit back or with basques of a moderate length, cut away over the hips in a graceful curve. Afternoon frocks in crepe de chine also lend themselves amiably to this same kind of pleating, and many pretty gowns of a most attractive simplicity are being made with skirts bodices, and sleeves that are entirely accordion-pleated, and trimmed only with deep collars and long cuffs of very fine real Irish or Buckinghamshire lace, and deep waistbelts of soft Louisine silk ribbon, matching exactly the colour of the crepe de chine.

The sartorial triumph of the season is undoutedly the "costume redingote." And from the models now being fashioned, it is quite certain that the long-coat gown will be very popular in the spring. Opinion is divided as to the becomingness of the redingote, and it is obvious that for many figures it will require most careful treatment at the waist. At this point, when the figure is indifferent, an unbroken waist-line is not advisable. The modistes, however, show marvellous ingenuity in surmounting all difficulties so that all who choose may be wearers of the redingote. The half tight or wholly tight coat is treated with girdle effects in the cut, this permitting the bodice portion to be becomingly gathered. From the hips the skirts of such redingotes hang full, and the bottom line of the garment comes to within a few inches of that of the skirt.

As the bottom line of the redingote interferes with skirt trimmings, skirts with such costumes are plain and usually in walking length. But those which touch slightly all round, since they create a more graceful effect, are almost as frequently seen, and such cuts invariably accompany the finer materials. The smart redingote suit is worn over filmy bodices in cream, white and bisque, or vests of worked kid, velvet, and satin. For spring wear these vests will be made of pique. The very smartest reception dresses consist of an elaborately made dress of chiffon cloth, chiffon velvet, velvet and even of fine cloth, with which is worn a coat of satin or velvet, the colour of the gown, and a hat to match. The coats are made in a great variety of ways, from the full pleated wrap to the tight-fitting little Louis XVI jacket. When becoming to the figure this last style of three quarter length coat is the smartest but many women prefer a more loosely fitted effect, particularly over a blouse which is easily wrinkled. For a reception costume, the coat sleeves may be small and quite plainly finished only with a fall of lace at the wrists, or, again, they may be large enough to admit of any sleeve, however full, being slipped underneath without any difficulty or any possible danger of injuring the blouse The jacket made with a broad belt, with a full attached skirt coming just to the knees, is an attractive model. This usually has an embroidered vest of satin or chiffon velvet, over which the coat may be fastened or not at will. A soft jabot of lace makes an attractive finishing touch.

In the fashions for evening gowns, the long close coat of heavy lace promises to be popular, being worn usually with skirt and bodice of chiffon, silk mousseline, or some other thin material These coats have either close fitting elbow sleevees finished with lace frills or long sleeves pointed over the hands. The close elbow sleeves with lace frills are also seen upon many of the dressy pointed bodice frocks, particularly those made after the Pompadour and Louis Seize periods. And apropos of Louis modes, the popularity for petticoat effects seems to be increasing rather than diminishing. The petticoat is a feature of many of the smartest Riviera frocks. Equally popular is the surplice bertha on the bodice, finished with a dainty little tucker of chiffon or lace.

The value of detached trimmings is everywhere recognised. For the new blouse suspended trimmings flowered silk ribbons or black velvet are the most used. A touch of black velvet with colour is always smart, and some of the skeleton jackets which are seen in the satin-faced ribbons, make light coloured and plain blouses quite smart garments. Ribbons with handsome contrasting borders shape a number of the prettiest accessories, though sometimes the brilliant edges are made by applied bands of ribbon velvet. If a rich effect must be obtained, black velvet or black satin is always used, and the handsomest ribbons in variably have a black border.

Biscuit lace with black chenille and jet is also an effective combination, and one admirably suited to a velvet or chiffon blouse. The forms of the bodice decorations seen everywhere are almost too many to be counted. But girdles and fichu draperies are in the majority, and it is curious sometimes what very simple materials effect these. Any sort of glittering braid or bordered ribbon turns out a smart belt, whose distinguishing detail is frequently a ladder of stiff bows or rosettes or fancy buttons down the front and back. A belt of this description in white satin ribbon was accompanied by a fichu and under sleeves of white mousseline, embroidered and trimmed with ribbon-edged flounces. The set glorified the simple little blouse of white China silk with which it was shown.

Feminie circles in Paris are considerably interested in the project to found a Lyceum Club on the pattern of the institutions established in London and other capitals. A site has been secured in the Rue de la Chaise, near the Bon Marche, on the left bank of the river, the premises being a former residence of a Prince Murat. Attached to the mansion is a large extent of garden. It is proposed to open the club in May. A committee has already been formed, consisting exclusively of French ladies, except the secretary, who is Miss Alys Hailard, a member of the English colony and known as a writer. The names of the committee women, without being of exceptional distinction, perhaps, are very interesting, and include Mme. Ernest Daudet, daughter-in-law of the famous novelist, and Mme. Soulange-Bodin, whose husband, a prominent official of the Quai d'Orsay, is charged with the secretarial duties of the International Inquiry into the North Sea Incident. It is a remarkable circumstance that, for the first time in their lives, French women have banded together to form a club. One wonders what their husbands have to say. The women themselves express the greatest enthusiasm for the experiment.

THE REVIVAL OF VAISHNAVISM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DWARKA, MARCH 2.

The Dwarka public, taking advantage of the arrival of Pandit Deendayal on pilgrimage, requested him to deliver an address. A gathering, largely attended by State officials and others, and presided over by Shreeput Trikamlalaji, was held this evening, in the Town Library which was decorated. A deputation comprising of leading gentleman went to the Pandit to bring him to the audience hall. The Pandit delivered an eloquent address. He praised the work undertaken by Tikayat Maharaj Shree Goverdhanlalji of Nathdwara for the revival of Vaishnavism. The audience passed a vote of thanks to Tikayat Maharaj and decided to congratulate his Holiness by telegram. The proceedings terminated after a eulogy of the benevolent acts of his Highness the Gaekwar, and cheers for King Edward and Lord Curzon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut. Reeves, 1st Lincolnshire, is appointed to the Sierra Leone Battalion of the West African Frontier Force.

Sanction has been given for the employment of Captain Maclean, 2nd East Lancashires, with the 1st Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

Lieut.-Col. Dawson, Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed Commandant, 44th Infantry.

The following postings of qualified Indian army candidates are notified :—To the Northern Command :—Second Lieutenants Lee Walker, C. Anderson, C. Christopher, L. Christopher, Laug, Lamb Wallace, McKair and Clothier. To the Western Command :—Second Lieutenants Budgen, and M. Anderson. To the Burma Division :—Second Lieutenants Crawford and Watts. To the Eastern Command :—Lieutenant Molesworth and Second Lieutenants Nation, Drake-Brockman and Burrows.

Leave in extension out of India on medical certificate is granted to Captain Septimus Edwin Greaves, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from 4th May to 3rd September.

Leave of absence to England is granted to Captain J. C. D. Roper, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for twelve months from 18th April.

A BIG FIRE IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in Abdul Rehman Street, one of the busiest thoroughfares in the city and resulted in the destruction of a three storeyed house, belonging to Jamsetji Nowroji Kapadia, a Parsi wine and spirit merchant. The owner occupied the whole house, except the third storey, which was rented by Hormuzd Sheriar, a cigar merchant. The ground floor of the building was used partly as a shop and partly as a godown. The fire originated in the godown which contained hundreds of cases of wine and spirit. It appears that a cask of spirit, which had just been brought from the Dock, was tapped by means of an auger, but before it could be corked up, streams of spirit rushed forth and coming in contact with a hurricane lamp which was kept burning aside in the room, the spirit got ignited. It flared up so quickly that a Ghati, named Shripati, who was engaged in the work, was badly burnt about his body and was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. This was at 4 p.m. An alarm of fire being raised, all the tenants in the house ran out by the front staircase. Information was at once conveyed to the Pydhownee Police Station whence telephonic messages were despatched to the fire brigade stations. The Fort engine was the first to arrive on the scene, followed quickly by the Baboola Tank, Gowalia Tank, Byculla and Colaba engines. In the meantime the fire spread from floor to floor, and when the engines began their attack, the rear portion of the buiding was ablaze from the ground floor to the roof. Lines of hose were run through the adjoining houses in order to enable the men to direct the jets in the burning house with the fullest effect. The operation of the fire brigade was directed by Mr. Nicholls, who was early on the scene. The fire-brigade worked with might and main and subdued the fire in an hour. The fire was totally put out by 6 o'clock. The damage done by the destruction of the house and the property of the tenants is estimated at Rs. 60,000. The house and the goods in the godown were insured for Rs 47,000 with Messrs. Volkart Brothers. An adjoining house belonging to Muncherji Cursetji Daruwalla was slightly damaged. The tramway traffic through Abdul Rehman Street was suspended for nearly two hours owing to lines of hose laid across the street. All the tramway cars running to and from the Fort were diverted on the Kalbadevi line. All approches to the scene of fire were crowded by people, but good order was maintained by the police under Superintendents Stanford, Sloane and Sanderson.

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain H. Meynell, A.-D.-C, returned to Bombay yesterday afternoon from Calcutta by the Calcutta Mail Train. His Excellency alighted at at the Victoria Terminus Station, where he was received by Major-General A. G. Creagh, C. B., Commanding Bombay Brigade ; Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police ; Captain, J. G. Greig, A.-D.-C., and Risaldar Bahadur Shaik Abdul Hamid, Native A.-D.-C. After shaking hands with those present, his Excellency drove to Government House, Malabar Point.

Last night his Excellency left Bombay from the Grant Road Station, on a tour in Kathiawar. His Excellency was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Private Secretary, and Captain H. Meynell and Captain the Hon. G. Foljambe, Aides-de-Camp. The departure was private.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The following substantive pro tem appointments are made vice Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., on deputation :—Major H. G. Carnegy to be Fourth Grade Political Agent, Captain R. S. Pottinger to be First Grade Assistant Political Agent, Captain T. A. F. R. Oldfield to be Second Grade Assistant Political Agent, Lieutenant A. H. E. Mosse to be Third Grade Assistant Political Agent.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, is granted with effect from the 17th April or subsequently such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs, so as to bring the combined period of absence to six months.

Mr. Daniel Solomon, Superintendent and Jailor of the Karachi Prison, is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days from the 16th March or subsequently.

Mr. S. A. Whittle, City Deputy Collector, Karachi, acts as Superintendent of the Karachi Prison, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Solomon.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, M. A. (Oxon). I. C. S., is appointed to be Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. W. W. Drew, I. C. S., promoted :—Mr. K. R. Bomanji to be Senior Collector and Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S. to be Junior Collector.

The following appointments are made till Mr. R. P, Jehangir takes charge of the post of Third Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay:—Mr. R. W. Maidment, Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay. to be substantive protem, third Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, vice Khan Bahadur Fazlullah Lutfullah Farid, deceased, Mr. F. A. Ingle, Fifth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, to be substantive pro tem, Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, Sixth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, to be substantive pro tem Fifth Assistant Collector of Cumtoms, Bombay, Mr. J. L. McQuade to be substantive pro tem Sixth Assistant Collector of Custom, Bombay.

Major F. Joslen, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for eight months with effect from the 13th May or subsequently.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, M. R. C. V. S., Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, during the absence on leave of Major F. Joslen.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., acts as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr. E. Gray, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. R H.H. Hopkins, Shipping Master, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months, in combination with leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. E. Y. Watson acts as Shipping Master, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hopkins.

The Reverend P. H. Preston, Chaplain of Kirkee, is appointed to the Chaplain of Steamer Point Aden.

The Reverend H. Rountree, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, is appointed to be Chaplain of Kirkee.

The following appointments of Inspectors in the Bombay Boiler Inspection Department are made:—Mr. J. R. Carpenter to be Second Inspector on Rs. 400—10—450 ; Mr. C. [illegible] to be Third Inspector on Rs. 350—10—400 ; Mr. E. M. Powell, to be Fourth Inspector on Rs. 300—10—350 ; Mr. C. D. Sharman to be Fifth Inspector on Rs. 250—10—300.

Captain C. H. S. Lincoln, M. R. C. S. (Eng.) L. R. C. P. (Lond.) I. M. S., is granted from the 15th March or subsequently such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with one year's furlough.

Mr. F. W. Eicke, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, has been granted an extension of nine months.

THE LATE MR SMETHAM.

FUNERAL AT POONA.

The body of the late Mr. Smetham was conveyed to Poona on Tuesday night, by special train and from the station was carried to the cemetery, where it remained in the Chapel until Wednesday evening. On the arrival from Bombay of the friends of the deceased gentlemen and the members of the staff of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, the coffin was placed near the grave alongside that of the deceased's wife, who was buried there last August. A party of soldiers from the East Lancashire Regiment acted as bearers. The Rev. T. Haslope conducted the sad service. Among those present at the ceremony, besides the principal employes of the office staff, and several members of the Poona Bar, were : Major Beno, Mr. Byrne, Mr. O. Chalk, Captain and Mrs. Laing, Mr. Turner Laing, Mr. S. M Macausland, Major Murray, Mr. Noble, Mr Pliuston and Captain Shuttleworth. Wreaths were sent by Master Stanley Smetham ("In Remembrance of my dear Father"), by the office staff, Mr Justice and Mrs Aston, Mr and Mrs Anderson, Nurse Brown, Mr Byrne, Mr Haji Cassum, Mr F M. Coleman, Mr and Mrs S. M. Edwardes, Mr L G. Fraser, Nurse Fredericks, Mr. Hoare, Mr and Mrs H. E. John, Captain and Mrs Laing, Mr and Mrs T. Laing, Mr and Mrs S. M. Macausland, Mr. O. Meyer, Mr. Motaframna, Mrs. A. Murray, Major Murray, Mr Noble, Mr. H. Payne, Mr and Mrs. J. M. Payne, Mr J. H. Robinson, Messrs Shepherd and Co., Mr. Shroff, Dr. Turkhud and others.

ABKARI ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

The Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, have issued the following Press Note :—With reference to a letter headed Abkari Administration in Bombay, containing certain allegations relating to the transfer of a liquor shop in Hornby Road, Bombay, published in the issue of the "Bombay Gazette," dated 3rd February 1905. Government have received the following communication from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay :—"The Collector has the honour to state that the personally visited the spot alluded to in the said exact, and found three printed notices of the proposed removal of a liquor shop, duly pasted on the walls of the houses in Hornby Road. All three notices were prominently visible at 2 p.m. In the case of one of these notices, near a window, it is true that a shutter of the window which opens outwards in the day time does fold over the wall to within an inch of the edge of the notice, but it does not cover the notice in any way or render it less visible. The other two notices have nothing near them to interfere with their visibility The correspondent has omitted to mention that the transfer of the liquor shop contemplated by the notice is one of no importance to the public, being only a removal to the next house but one from where it is at present."

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The preliminary list of the business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on the 18th inst., includes the second reading of the Bill to establish a Court of Wards in the Presidency, the second reading of the Gujarat Talukdars Act Amendment Bill, the first reading of a Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain others and the first reading of a Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act.

The object of the amendment of the Abkari Act is thus explained :—In view of the fact that very large amounts of "mhowra" flowers are imported into the districts of Broach and Nasik (except the taluka of Peint) and the talukas of Parde, Bulsar and Chikhi of the district of Surat, under circumstances which conclusively prove the object of this import to be illicit distillation, it is considered advisable to add these tracts to those to which section 18A of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bom. V of 1878), as amended by the Bombay Abkari Act, 1892 (Bom. III of 1892) is now applicable.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKETERS.

COLD WEATHER PERFORMANCES.

There is not the slightest doubt that the cold weather cricket season of 1904-05 will, as far as the Bombay Gymkhana is concerned, go down to history as the best and most eventful in the annals of the game. Never before, during the past ten years, have the Gymkhana prospects worn a more roseate hue, and for the first time, perhaps, during that period Gymkhana supporters have the comforting knowledge that a representative eleven would acquit itself creditably against any combination in the Presidency, not even excepting the Parsees. This very satisfactory change in the fortunes of the Gymkhana has partly been brought about by the vast improvement in form of some half dozen of the older members of the team and partly by the accession of several new players who have in the last few matches shown form considerably above the average. Of these latter players, it is satisfactory to know that most, if not all of them, will be available throughout the whole of next monsoon season, while the Naval element, especially those players from H M. S. Hyacinth, may be expected to figure oftener in Bombay cricket in future, now that Trincomalee has been abolished as the naval head-quarters of the East India Squadron and the Admiral has a fine new house to spend some weeks in from time to time.

We have referred to the improvement shown by some of the older members of the team which in some cases has been very striking. S. N. Powell at the present time is perhaps one of the most improved bats in India, and during the past few months has been the most consistent scorer in the team. He has gone to the wickets in all thirteen times and has never once failed to score and only failed to reach double figures on three occasions. Among his scores are 100 not out, 61 not out, 61, 55, 40, 32, 21 not out, and 18 not out (carried his bat through the innings). As far back as last August his claims to a place in the Presidency team were freely canvassed, but he is on his present form twice as good a batsman as he was then, and has moreover since attained the rare distinction of making a century against a strong Parsee club team. His style, although still a bit cramped and awkward, has lost a good deal of the indecision and uncertainty that characterised most of his efforts last monsoon season, and he has developed powers which lend an appearance of confidence to his strokes and enable him to score freely all round the wicket. Although he may perhaps never become a pretty bat to watch—he is not quite orthodox enough for that—his methods enable him to make runs easily where other batsmen have to scratch for them. Up to the 25th of last month he was second in the averages, but on that date displaced Cheetham from first place, scoring 100 not out against the Baronet C. C. He has since in turn been displaced by Lieut F. Wilson of the flagship of whom more anon. Another batsman, who has advanced by leaps and bounds during the last twelve months is A. H. Southcote Aston, who had all the advantages of a Harrow cricket training. On the form he has displayed this cold weather [illegible] Powell has not once been dismissed [illegible]. He has played several fine innings, the best of which have been 60, 48, 44, 37 not out, and 34. His position in the averages is fourth.

A gratifying feature in the cold weather cricket has been the form displayed by A. C. Rumbell with the bat in several matches and he can also safely be included in the list of batsmen who have found their real form. Three years ago when the old Bedfordian arrived in Bombay with a great reputation from Jhansi where he had for several seasons been at the top of the averages, his indifferent success caused some disappointment and up to the present season he had shown nothing like his true form. He has now, however, recovered to a great extent his run-getting powers and among his innings mention should be made of the following : 41, 38 not out, 29 and 25. J. S. Milne is another batsman whose powers have been recuperated and his scores up to date include 43, 37, 28 and 20. C. L. Burns, too, has on more than one occasion this cold weather, given a glimpse of form with the bat that promises well for his success next monsoon. Lieut. F. Wilson, who last cold weather, took part in several important matches with indifferent success has met with the greatest success up to date, his last two efforts in particular for the Gymkhana and the United Services stamping him as a batsman very much above the average. To score 89 and 96 in two successive innings against the Baronet C. C. and the Civilian members of the Gymkhana (Cheetham, Coombs, Milne among the bowlers) is proof if indeed any were required that this brilliant Naval cricketer has few, if any, superiors in Bombay. He is a most attractive batsman to watch and combines defence with considerable hitting powers. Last December at Calcutta he played in one match for General Spens' XI, and afterwards assisted the Calcutta C. C. in a few matches. A few weeks previous to that, he made a lot of runs and took several wickets in important matches at Colombo, and last October did well in both departments of the game in Madras. In Calcutta his bowling was not so successful, the 9 wickets he took costing 22 runs apiece. As a result of the four innings he has played in Bombay he has an average of 50 which places him at the head of the list. As a bowler he has also met with some success and his performance last Tuesday when he took six wickets for 61 runs was far and away the best in the match.

So far we have dealt with batsmen who have shown greatly improved form this year, and if we have made no mention of H. Cheetham up to now, it has been because he hardly comes under this category. By this we do not mean to imply that he has shown any falling off in form, quite the contrary as in spite of one or two failures he is as brilliant as ever. For several weeks he headed the averages and then struck on a bad patch at a time when Powell was at his best which enabled the last named player to displace him. He is, however, on general form the same finished batsman of old, and among his scores this cold weather are 101 not out, 65 not out, 39, 36, and 34. Captain J. G. Greig has only been able to take part in two matches and on Tuesday played a very good innings of 58, having had little or no practice since last September. Of the new players we have the highest hopes of J. A. C. Kiddle, P. M. D. Sanderson, H. C. Cumberbatch, and Captain E. L. Vans Agnew, all of whom have had an opportunity of giving a glimpse of their form. Kiddle, who was in the Dulwich XI as recently as last year when he had a batting average of 16·53 (second) and a bowling average of 16·33 for 33 wickets, is a young player whose future will be watched with the greatest interest. So far, he has hardly received a proper trial as a bowler, but as a bat he has greatly impressed judges of the game, among his efforts being 49, 24, 23 and 19, with three not out innings of 1, 0, and 3. His position in the averages is fifth. Sanderson, who is quite a recent acquisition, has only played in three matches and has shown promise of becoming an extremely useful bat-man and what is of greater importance is a wicket-keeper better than any the Gymkhana has possessed for years. His cricket training was received at Malvern where we understand although he did not obtain a place in the eleven, he was reserve wicket-keeper. Cumberbatch is an old Etonian and was in the eleven as recently as last year when he made 53 not out against Harrow at Lord's. He has only played in three matches in two of which he batted and displayed promising form in both. Unless we are greatly mistaken, he should prove a great acquisition next monsoon. Vans Agnew, whose cricket training was received at Marlborough, is a most dangerous batsman if allowed to get set and as a hitter has no superior among Gymkhana batsmen. Among other batsmen who should be heard of next monsoon are W. H. Scott and F. Dawson who have each played one good innings this cold weather. Captain R. H. E. Krickenbeck has played in two matches, but did not get an innings, while Captain Hon. H. Hood has played in three and only batted once scoring 11 not out. Both are very good batsmen, and if in Bombay during the rains, will strengthen the team. Turning to the bowlers available we do not remember any year since the early "nineties" that the attack has been so strong and varied. Among Cheetham, Coombs, Milne, Wilson, Abercrombie, Rumboll, Kiddle, Powell, and Ainsworth (when he is able to play) are bowlers who are good on their day.

We append the batting averages compiled up to February 28th, and these include scores made in Civil vs. United Services Matches.

	No of Innings	Times not out	Highest Inngs	Total runs	Average
Lieut F Wilson	4	0	96	201	50—1
Mr S N Powell	13	4	*100	420	46—6
Mr H Cheetham	12	3	101	313	34—7
Mr A H S Aston	11	2	*69	272	30—2
Mr J A C Kiddle	7	3	49	119	29—3
Mr J S Milne	9	1	43	164	20—4
Mr W H Scott	4	1	*32	59	19—2
Mr A C Rumboll	9	1	41	147	18—3
Mr G Dawson	4	0	67	65	16—1
Mr C L Burns	6	0	51	90	15
Mr T J Reid	4	0	14	22	5—2
Capt J H McDonald	4	1	10	15	5

*Denotes not out.

We are unable to give the bowling averages as the proper analysis has not been kept in one match, but the following have taken wickets:—Cheetham 25, Milne 24, Coombs 14, Rumboll 10, Wilson 9, Abercombie 5, Powell 6, Greig 3.

A LAW TOUT'S PETITION REJECTED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, yesterday disposed of the petition of Dosabhoy Dadabhoy, who was, on the 9th ultimo, declared by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, to be a law tout and forbidden to enter the Court premises. It was stated before the Magistrate that the petitioner was formerly a petition writer, that since then he had been sitting in a shop opposite the Magistrate's Court, and that he received clients. The petitioner, in answer to the Magistrate, stated that he was the managing clerk to Mr. Crage, pleader. He took instructions from Mr. Crage's clients and prepared rough drafts, and kept accounts for the pleader. He also stated that he received Rs. 30 per month from him.

The Magistrate made an order in the case as follows: The respondent (petitioner) was formerly a petition writer, but the courts here stopped receiving petitions written by him, as he was then reported to be a law tout. He has now opened a shop, and states that he does work there as a managing clerk for Mr. Crage and receives Rs. 30 per month. I do not think that a junior pleader like Mr. Crage would give his clerk Rs. 30 per month by way of salary only. Further, why should the man have opened a shop where Mr. Crage now goes to hold his office? All these things appear to the Court sufficient to declare him a law tout, and this Court therefore declares him one and orders that he should not come within the Court premises.

The petitioner, in his appeal to the High Court, said that the record did not disclose any evidence on the order; that it was an error to hold that the courts had stopped receiving petitions written by him; and that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Crage could not pay Rs. 30 to his clerk.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances and the provisions of section 36 of the Legal Practitioners Act 18 of 1879, rejected the petition.

LASCARS' GUILDS.

In the annual report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, it is stated that in 1903, the Bombay Government consulted the Chamber with regard to the practice of drawing up running agreements between masters and seamen of Foreign going vessels, terminable six months subsequent to the date of agreement. This practice was contrary to Section 23 of Act I of 1859. The Chamber expressed the opinion that the enforcement of a law making all such agreements terminable on the 30th June or 31st December "would entail much inconvenience" and additional expense; and suggested that Government should amend the law in such a manner as to regularise the practice previously followed. No reply to this representation was received, but in the early part of 1904, the attention of the Chamber was called to a "notification" issued by the shipping master to the effect that under instructions from Government "no running agreements for Foreign going ships will be made to extend beyond the next following 30th June or 31st December in terms of Section XXIII of Act I of 1859." The Chamber accordingly again addressed Government on 24th March 1904. Government, in reply, stated that even if an amendment of the law in the sense suggested by the Chamber was determined upon it would take a considerable time to be effected and that in the meantime, His Excellency the Governor in Council, while much regretting the practical inconvenience which would result, could not permit a practice to continue in Bombay which was unauthorised and in contravention of the provisions of the law. It was subsequently pointed out that the steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company employed on the local services, that is the Aden and China lines, usually carry large native crews consisting of firemen, lascars and Goanese. the majority of the native crews were members of Guilds or Clubs, the executive officers of which had considerable power over the men. This was particularly the case as regards the Goanese members of a crew who were more or less in the hands of the executive of a Portuguese Club in Bombay—an institution which appeared to have an extraordinary hold over its members and the joining of which was pratically compulsory. "These Clubs or Unions," the Chamber continued, "greatly facilitate strikes as is the case in many parts of Europe and the fact of having a large number of Native seamen adrift in an important Port like Bombay at one time, was, the Chamber submitted, in itself an incentive to strikes and other troubles. Apart from this, the paying off of all crews at practically two given times of the year renders it extremely difficult to procure efficient seamen required for vessels sailing at those times, as lascars usually like to go to their country to spend their wages and owing to the increased demand for these men, suitable hands become extremely scarce. The Committee submitted, apart from the fact that the conditions in England and in India, were not identical, that the English Act was found to be impracticable in its application so far at least as the P. and O. Mail steamers were concerned; and the Board of Trade accordingly sanctioned the extension of all articles, in connection with that Company's vessels sailing from English Ports, for a period not exceeding 12 months. All the P. and O. crews therefore sign on English articles for the latter period to date from day of signing the articles. The effect of the altered arrangements for the signing on of ship's crews was, at the time of addressing Government, beginning to be felt. The Government of Bombay, under date 1st August stated that the Chamber's views had been communicated to the Government of India; but no final orders had been passed on the subject up to the time of compiling this report.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk rise in Rajputana, the Punjab, United Provinces and at Neemuch, a brisk fall at Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Ratnagiri and Karwar and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer continue to be steadily in excess of normal over the whole area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka, Bhuj, Veraval, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperatures show a defect of from 5° to 16° in many places to the north of Latitude 16°. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and the lowest 42° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Karachi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Deesa, Raipur, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Hyderabad Deccan, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is unusually cool for this time of year over nearly the whole country to the north of Latitude 16°, but otherwise it continues settled. In the Persian area it is slightly unsettled and cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st March 1905.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	30 040
Temperature of the air ... degrees	69 3
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	61 4
Dew Point ...	56·3
Relative humidity of Air ...	0 639
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	76 0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	65·8
General-Directions of Wind.* ...	NNE, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* miles ...	313

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

LORD CURZON'S ETON SCHOOLDAYS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

I have already said that Curzon although no great athlete, was a good judge of cricket. Surrounded by his little court of kindred spirits, of whom poor Charlie Butler (who afterwards went into the 17th Lancers and died in India) and his brother Hubert were always part he used to lie full length on his rug, when a school match was in progress in Upper Club and devour cherries and strawberries whilst discussing the prospects of each candidate for the eleven. And woe betide the one who happened to be fielding out close to where George Curzon and his friends were disporting themselves? I remember once hearing, although happily the prophesy was not fulfilled, that owing to a duck's egg, I had obtained that morning, all chance of displaying my just proportions in light blue at "Lords" had vanished. I can never quite understand why we did not kick Curzon when he "cheeked" us. I am sure we often felt it was our duty, and yet I never heard of it being done but then his chaff although clever and at times irritating was never ill natured.

It will be gathered from what I have written that George Curzon belonged to the brainy side of the school. Whereas most of us did a little work occasionally in order to get through trials, and took keen delight in our games. Curzon made study the chief object of his schooldays, and was continually quietly adding to his store of knowledge, and preparing himself for the great struggle for fame and fortune in which, even at that early age, he was determined to succeed.

My last term at Eton, I was thrown a great deal into his society and he often talked of the future. I use the third person singular because I did most of the listening. Even as a youth he was a brilliant conversationalist and his English was so well chosen and correct that in almost any other boy it would have sounded, stilted and unnatural, and as if he were straining after effect. This was not the case at all. He had a voracious appetite for books, and knew all about things with which the average schoolboy has not begun to bother his head. Therefore I loved to listen and, although many of his remarks went over my head, it was always a pleasure to be with him whilst he expounded some of his boyish theories on certain, to me, abstruse subjects. If in after life therefore, especially during his parliamentary career, he was occasionally taunted for posing as a "superior person," can one be surprised that "malgre lui" a little assumption of superiority should be noticeable? At Eton he had as his friends and competitors a thousand lads, the flower of British boyhood, on whose education no expense had been spared by parents lavish with their money, especially where their childrens' education was concerned, and yet he must have felt that in intellectual power he towered head and shoulders above the majority of them. Later on at Balliol success came to him with equal ease, and as a speaker and natural debater at the Oxford Union Society his retorts and oratorical triumphs are quoted to this day. Under these circumstances would it not have been indeed surprising if the knowledge of his power and superiority had not leaked out from time to time in his manner?

It was perhaps Curzon's boyish appearance, even after he had thrown himself headlong into the vortex of political strife, which irritated his opponents into giving vent to sarcastic epithets. They probably did not know him as well as I did, and consequently could not understand that behind that quiet, youthful, rosy face, almost innocent of beard, there lurked an iron will backed up by brain power of the very highest order, and hence their surprise and discomfiture!

I must confine myself, however, in this sketch to Curzon's schooldays. I was saying that I saw a great deal of him during my last term at Eton and I can call to mind our last long chat. We were in Charlie Butler's room at Vidals. Walter Forbes with his back to the fire place, was trying with only partial success to balance a cricket ball on the edge of a bat whilst George Curzon kept us all alive with running fire of chaff. I took advantage of a lull in the conversation, to remind Curzon that in a few days, I was leaving Eton for good. He immediately took my arm and suggested that we should go for a stroll by the river. When we got outside his manner had quite changed.

He was no longer the bright cherry boy of a few moments before but grave and quiet, and during that walk, when photographs were exchanged, I felt I had learnt another side to George Curzon's character—and a very gentle, loveable one it was.

BULK OIL INSTALLATIONS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A very short time ago it was announced that the Bombay Port Trust are proposing to locate all bulk oil installations on an ideal spot they have selected near Sewree and that they have applied to Government to acquire an area of close upon 310,000 sq-yds, near the old Sewree Fort under the Land Acquisition Act for a public purpose. In the first place, it must be admitted that the words "public purpose" are so elastic and connotative of such a wide interpretation in a legal sense, that it will be fruitless to contend against it. If the Port Trust authorities have taken the bulk oil merchants under their own protection and are acquiring properties in Bombay on their behalf, why not should the same public body move Government to locate other hazardous wares such as sulphuric and nitric acids in bulk, stores of crackers, and matches, petrol in quantities, and several such other items which fall under the Explosives Act in force in Bombay. It seems highly invidious that the Port Trust should go out of their way to take only these merchants, who I believe are all Europeans, under their wings and leave the others, who I presume are all Natives, to shift for themselves. What one feels most is the fact that the land owners in Sewree, who have come to enjoy their holdings for over a period of several decades will thus be called to give up and surrender their ancient and hereditary rights in the soil with the ostensible object of serving a public purpose. Why are not the owners of such lands, who will be too willing to become themselves the lessors to such bulk oil proprietors, offered the chance of enjoying the rents which will go to fill the coffers of the Trust and these poor people be deprived of a chance which, if at all, comes, in a century. It is a great pity the inhabitants and land owners of Sewree are voiceless and there is none to sound the trumpet of their grievances. But our present benevolent Governor will, I am sure, consider and take into account all these facts put forward in support of the Sewree land owners.

In the second place the Port Trust unanimously consider Sewree to be an ideal spot for erecting the bulk oil tanks in Bombay. It is easy to imagine what would be the state of Bombay if at any time an explosion, such as was recently reported on the Thames, occurs. I am convinced half of Bombay will thereby be engulfed and the foundations of many mills, bungalows and houses endangered, in the vicinity or within a radius of two miles. I remember how the small dynamite explosion that took place some fourteen years ago, at Matoonga roused me from my sleep and shook the very walls of my house near the Gowalia Tank. So it would not be difficult to imagine what disastrous effects five or six of such tanks exploding would have. While I am on this subject I may at once suggest an appropriate spot for such storage. The Port Trust have acquired a large tract of land on the Island of Elephanta. To my mind this would be a safe locality to store such explosives there, or if not why not remove all these tanks, &c., to the Island of Shewa, near Hog Island or for a matter of fact the best and safest place I can think of for such storage will be in the village of Nandia which is situate on the eastern slope of the Mahawal Hill near Trombay.—Yours, &c.

A SYMPATHISER.

To Cure Horse Ailments
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a Speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Backs, Sore Shoulders, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Mud Rash and Cracked Heels in Horses (see Veterinary Book on bottle).
Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE BOMBAY COURT OF WARDS BILL.

The Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council appointed to report on the Bill to establish a Court of Wards in the Bombay Presidency, have submitted their report and amendments to the measure. They state the following are the main points in the amended Bill, which appear to call for remark:—

(1) Clause 2, paragraph (c).—We consider that the original enumeration of the persons to whom the provisions of the Bill are to apply is, except in the cases of minors and lunatics, unnecessarily wide, and we have therefore amended the definition of "land-holder" accordingly. The intention is that, except in these cases, the provisions should apply only to estates of which it will be in the public interest to assume management, as, for example, ancestral estates, and we are of opinion that the amended definition of "land-holder" expresses this intention as explicitly as is possible without incurring the risk of excluding cases which it might be desirable to include. We have also, with the same object, inserted a proviso to clause 4, sub-clause (1), and certain words in clause 9, sub-clause (1), reciting expediency in the public interests to preserve property for the benefit of the family and sufficiency of value to permit of economical management, as circumstances essential to any assumption of superintendence, whether on disqualification or application, except in the cases of minors and lunatics.

(2) We have recast clause 5, sub-clause (1), to avoid a misapprehension in regard to females created by the sub-clause as originally drafted. The bar of appeal in sub-clause (2) has, after considerable discussion, been allowed to stand. The majority of us are of opinion that to allow an appeal would elaborate the proceedings in the District Court in a highly undesirable manner and would lead to the ordinary delays and expenses of litigation, which would either throw an additional burden on the estate or be a charge on public funds for which there appears to be no justification. We have dropped the expression "summary inquiry" and have substituted "such inquiry as it ("scil," the District Court) thinks fit": thus the District Court may deal with a doubtful case with the same minuteness as in a regular suit, and, on the other hand, may dispose of a clear case in a very summary manner.

(3) Clause 6 has been adopted from section 7, sub-section (2), of the Punjab Court of Wards Act, 1903 (Punj. II of 1903). Clause 7 subordinates, in the case of minors, the Act to the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (VIII of 1890), which enactment is ordinarily sub-ordinated to "every enactment heretofore or hereafter passed relating to any Court of Wards Act, (cf. sections 3 and 19.) We consider that the less arbitrary procedure is preferable and sufficient.

(4) Sub-clause (1) of clause 9 has been amended in accordance with the proviso to clause 4, sub-clause (1). In sub-clause (2) we have introduced changes of some importance. We think it somewhat arbitrary to empower a bare majority of co-sharers, or the managing co-sharer or co-sharers, to apply for management on behalf of all. We have, therefore, limited this power to cases, where co-sharers holding at least seventy-five per centum of the estate join in the application, and have added provisoes to ensure that management will only be assumed in clear cases and to expressly save the right of dissentient co-sharers to obtain partition of their shares. We have, further, by the insertion of certain words in proviso thirdly, paragraph, (b), to clause 40, sub-clause (1), expressly saved dissentients who do not choose to exercise their right to obtain partition from the disabilities as to alienation which will attach to applicants.

(5) We think that the powers relating to the temporary custody of heirs and protection of property conferred by clause 10 should be exercised only on the authorization of the District Court.

(6) In lieu of the original clause 12 we have added a general saving in clause 45, with exceptions relating to clauses 28 and 29.

(7) We have recast clause 14 and have, on the analogy of clause 15, sub-clause (3), virtually allowed an appeal to the Civil Court from the decision of the Court of Wards refusing to admit a claim after time.

(8) Clause 17—Under the original clause, the effect of non-submission of claims under decree was to postpone them to all submitted claims but not to subject them to the ordinary rule laid down in clause 14, sub-clause (3). We see no reason why decree-claims should be treated differently from other claims and have amended the clause accordingly. We have also inserted words in sub-clause (1) to prevent the possibility of cases arising like that of Nayak Purshotum Gheiji v. the Secretary of State for India in Council (1899), I. L. R. 24 Bom. 240.

(9) Clause 19.—We think that delegations and authorizations by a Court of Wards or a Collector should be to Government officers, and that those should be at least of the rank of Assistant or Deputy Collector in the one case, and of Mahalkari in the other.

(10) Clause 21.—We have considered it preferable to embody the provisions of the Public Accountants' Default Act, 1850 (XII of 1850), directly rather than by reference.

(11) Clause 27.—We consider that the previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council should be essential to all mortgages, and to all leases of a ward's property extending to over ten years, and that the power of sale or exchange, which under the original clause 27 extended to the whole property, should extend only to one-fourth of it. The main object of the Act is to preserve certain property in the family, and we think a power to sell or exchange more than a small portion would defeat this object.

(12) Clause 37 and 38.—We think that the former absolute bar of alienation is unnecessary, and that no sanction or assent should be required in the case of adoptions. We also think that wills should, as a matter, of course, obtain sanction except where the wills appear to be contrary to personal law or likely to defeat the objects of superintendence. The saving of applicants which appears in the first six lines of the original clause 37 was adapted from proviso thirdly to section 34 of the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902 (Mad. I of 1902); but the scheme of this Bill in regard to applicants differs widely from that in the Madras Act, e. g., in the disabilities attaching to applicants after withdrawal of superintendence (see clause 40), and we think, therefore, that the exemption should be withdrawn.

(14) Clause 40.—We thank that cases of compulsory withdrawal should be regulated by the opinion of the District Court.

A majority of us are, after considerable discussion, strongly of opinion, for the reasons given in paragraph 2 of the Statement of objects and reasons that the restrictions as to alienation after the withdrawal of superintendence should not, either in the case of persons disqualified or of applicants, be modified.

(14) Clause 43, sub-clause (2).—We think that the question of limitation of appeals should be provided for in the Bill itself, rather than by rule under clause 46, sub-clause (2), paragraph (f).

3. The other amendments which we have introduced are either verbal or of minor importance, and do not appear to require comment.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, in a minute of dissent writes: I regret I can not approve of the amended Bill in its entirety. Leaving aside minor points of difference the main objections that I have to the Bill are the following:—(a) The amended definition of "land holder" though an improvement over the original, is still very vague. The classes enumerated in clause 2 (c) (ii) are, I think, sufficiently wide to cover all cases in which the intervention of the Court of Wards could be desired, and the general words at the end of that clause which make the definition quite vague can safely be omitted and they should, I think, be omitted. (b) Clause 5 (1) (c) has practically remained in the same unsatisfactory condition as in the original Bill. No doubt the inquiry to be held by the District Court will not now be a summary one in terms, but the nature of it will depend on the descretion of the Judge, a descretion which will be virtually uncontrolled as there will be no appeal against the order of the District Court. I would provide that the order should be made after "due inquiry" and not after such inquiry as the District Court thinks fit, and that the order should be subject to appeal to the High Court. The delay and expense incidental to such appeal wou'd not in my opinion be very great, but, even if they were, that circumstance alone should not deter the Legislature from allowing an appeal, considering that the order of the District Court will very seriously affect the rights of the person held to be disqualified, and deprive him of all control over his own property. I would also delete the words "or such other habits as cause, or are likely to cause, injury to their property or to the well-being of their inferior holders." These words are dangerously wide and do not appear in the Central Provinces Court of Wards Act, which has been adopted as model by the farmer of the Bill. The expression "injury to the well-being of their inferior holders" is copied from the Gujrat Taluqdars' Act, but there it is used in a very different connection. There the apprehension of such injury is a ground, not for disqualifying the taluqdar in the various ways in which a Government ward will be disqualified, but only for authorizing the Collector to cause the estate to be attached and taken under management.

(c) The restriction on the Government ward's power to make a will should, I think, be removed. The only danger that is apprehended if the restriction is withdrawn is that the ward may will away his property in favour of a person from whom he may borrow moneys. This I think, is a needless apprehension. No money-lender would be so unwise as to lend money on the strength of a will which he knows can be revoked the next minute and no Government ward would be so eccentric as to will away his property to his creditor to the prejudice of his heirs.

(d) I cannot accept proviso thirdly to clause 40 (1). It unduly restricts the powers not only of those who have been Government wards but also their successors. There does not appear to me to be sufficient justification for this drastic step. If the ward after he has ceased to be one or his successor is in no way disqualified, there is no reason why he should lose his rights over his own property. If, on the other hand, he misbehaves himself and comes within the purview of clause 5 (c) his estate can again be taken charge of by the Court of Wards. I would therefore suggest that the said proviso which I may add is one of the provisions which have rendered the Bill unpopular, should be deleted.

(e) I think there should be an appeal to the High Court from the order of the District Court under clause 40. The reasons which I have given with reference to objection (b) "supra" apply "mutatis mutandis" to this objection.

(f) I cannot accept the addition made in the body of clause 45. I think the whole addition should be deleted. Those words would considerably restrict the jurisdiction of Civil Courts, a step which I cannot approve of. The open manner in which proceedings are conducted in Civil Courts inspire far greater confidence than the procedure of administrative officers, and every step to restrict the jurisdiction of Civil Courts is, in my humble opinion, a retrograde one.

The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare agrees, entirely with the Honourable Mr. Dikshit's minute of dissent.

AMENDMENT OF THE GUJARAT TALUKDARS' ACT.

The Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill further to amend the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888, have submitted a report as under:—

Clause 2.—We think that the word "muglameti" should be qualified so as to exclude any persons so designated who have no independent title in land. We do not consider that the provisions of the Act should be applicable to persons whose rights are subordinate to those of superior holders. We have amended the clause accordingly.

Sub-clause (2).—The undisputed practice of the last forty years has been to consider mulgametis holding independent estates as taluqdars and we think it desirable definitely to to legalize this practice by giving retrospective effect to sub-clause (1). We have added a proviso to limit the retrospective effect of section 31 of the Act to cases in which the practice has been followed.

Clause 4 and 5.—We consider it unnecessary to include cases in which estates are merely held pending partition (section 27) among those to which the new provisions will apply, and have accordingly deleted the references to that section. Otherwise, apart from one or two formal amendments, we have merely amended the Bill in accordance with the corresponding provisions of the Court of Wards Bill, and the remarks of the Select Committee appointed to consider that bill, with which we agree, appear sufficient to explain these amendments.

The report is signed by Sir James, the Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, R. A. Lamb, the Hon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, and subject to minutes of dessent by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad.

The Honourable Mr. G. K. Parekh thinks that no sufficient case has been made out for the introduction of this measure, with the exception of clause 5, and he thinks the amendment of the Gujarat Taluqdar's Act should be limited to that clause. He considers that clause 4 should be dropped altogether, as it is not desirable that taluqdars whose estates have been taken under management under sections 26 and 28 of the Act should become incompetent to transfer their properties or to create charges on or interest in them or to enter into contracts which may involve them in pecuniary liability. In any case, it is desirable to limit the disqualification to taluqdars whose estates are taken under management under sect'on 28.

The Honourable Mr. C. H. Setalvad writes: In clause 2, sub-clause (2), I would omit the words beginning with except and ending with "Act." In clauses 4 and 5, I would omit the figures "26." The remarks in paragraph 3 of this report should not be taken to mean that I approve in their entirety the corresponding provisions of the Court of Wards Bill as part of that Bill or that I concur in the remarks of the Select Committee on that Bill in favour of retaining in their entirety the said provisions as part of that Bill.

BOMBAY 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.
Saturday, 4th March.

The March Plate—1 Mile. Hoop Iron 10 4, Essington 9-12, Signorina 9 6, Jem Gosper 9-4, Riverside II 9 8, Shotover 8-5, Sweet Sound 8-4, Testwood 8-0, Yankee Boy 7-12, Firecracker 7-10, Dumbell 7-8, Balayeuse 7 5, Honest Lady 7 5, Musty 6-13, Blue Blood 6 11, Apology 6-0.

The Parel Plate.—1 1-4 Mile. Sanction 9-9, Skylark 9-7, Arabistan 9-5, Mooreed 9-1, Talisman 9 0, Naranjee 8-13, Bendigo 8-12, Berlin 8-0, Little Joker 7-10, Faithful 7-2, Young Mosumma 6-3 Erhan 6-0.

The Kensington Plate.—5 furlongs. Signorina 10 7, Gun Metal 10-0, Olga Patricia 9-9, Yankee Boy 9-7, Russley Rose 9 4, Comeback 9-0, Matalgia 8 7, Veera 8 5, Koks 8-0, Pat C 7-11, Wakeful 7-10, Picture 6-8, Pet Girl 6-5, La France 6 4, Blackthorn 1-1, Solace 6-0, Hazelnut 6-0

Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 5 lbs.

The Dealers Consolation Plate—6 furlongs. Ajax 9-7, Hanuch Flag 9-3, Mishall 9-0, Spectator 8-13, Antonio 8-13, Coger 8-8, Book-hit 8-2, Sherali 8-0, Jolly Joker 8 0, Ashroff 7-12, My Mistake 7-8.

The Early Spring Plate—5 furlongs. Childs Guide 10 7, Kingston 9-10, Epitome 9 3, Firecracker 7-12, Sweet Sound 7-11, Resident 7-8, Olga Patricia 7 6, Nevermore 7-5, Honest Lady 7-4, Carreewick 7-0, Diakkaway 6-13, Hyacinth 6-10, Sundowner 6-8, Jubilant 6 3, Apology 6-0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

The Coorla Plate—6 furlongs. Achilles 9-8, Oriental 9-2, Moon 8-9, Hermit 8-5, Mint 8-3, Bandit II 8-1, Tachreet 8-0, Farewell 7-13, Little Joker 7-13, Serjamal 7-12, Yerbo 7-11, Grey Fox 7-9, Vasco 7-6, Firdosi 7-5, Kour Saheb 7-0, Huddal 6-11, Erhan 6-0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

CECIL GRAY
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

1st March, 1905.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 25th February, 1905.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 ... £16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 25th Feb. 1905 by Council Bills ... £21,149,117
By Gold ... nil
3 Amount remitted in excess over Estimate ... £4,649,117

PECULIAR PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTION.

While we are no longer surprised to hear that almost everything will produce some photographic effects, it is still news to learn that gravitation plays a part in photographic action. This announcement was made at the meeting of the Naturforschende Gesellschaft, of Switzerland, at Bale, in December last by Mr. G. W. A. Kahlbaum. Having shown that the density of metals, with the exception of cadmium, decreases at very high pressures, instead of increasing, Mr. Kahlbaum investigated the distillation of metals in a vacuum, and further, the transparency of metals to Rontgen rays. He then observed that the metals themselves had a photographic action under the following circumstances:—He put a sensitised plate, film upward, in a box of cardboard lined with black paper; over the film he placed in succession a strip of paraffined paper pieces of cardboard and pieces of sheet metal. The whole arrangement was then repeated in the reversed order, cardboard, paraffined paper, and another photographic plate being placed on the top of the metal. The metals in question were aluminium, iron, zinc, and lead. After an exposure of several days, a distinct photographic action was seen on the film, which was below the metal, but hardly any effect being noticeable on the film above the metal. The action was strongest in the case of zinc. These pieces of metal having previously been exposed to Rontgen rays in other experiments, a special set of metals not used so far in any way, was obtained. The photographic action was again confined to the lower plate, and when these metals were first exposed to various radiations and then put in the box, the effects remained the same. The emanation or radiation responsible for these photographic effects, therefore, seemed to be subject to gravitation. The peculiar thing is that several plates piled upon one another, underneath the metal, were all affected, the one nearest to the metal, of course, most strongly. A modification of the experiments, suggested by Hagenbach, seems to support the gravitation hypothesis. When the plates were placed vertically, instead of horizontally, there was no difference between right and left, corresponding to the top and bottom of the former cases. On the other hand, centrifugal force did not help gravitation as one might have expected, the plates were put in an apparatus and revolved 2700 times a minute, but there was no increase in the action on the outer plate. It appears to us that speculation on such observations cannot do much good at present. We have first to sift the evidence and to collect more material. Kahlbaum refers to Blaas and Czermak, who had observed that paper, straw, &c., after exposure to the sun's light, will blacken photographic plates and potassium iodide paper, and that polished and also amalgamated zinc plates will do likewise. They had suggested that ozone or hydrogen peroxide were concerned. In repeating these experiments, Streintz found that electromotive forces would come into play. Characters scratched on magnesium foil were quickly reproduced on potassium iodide paper in contact with the metal, and characters drawn with graphite on magnesium also; but characters drawn with magnesium on zinc, or vice versa, were not reproduced. Now magnesium, carbon, and a film of moisture would give a galvanic couple of fair voltage, while magnesium and zinc stand too near one another in the voltaic series. That moisture and temperature have something to do with the phenomena was noticed by Kahlbaum. But water vapour would condense on the top plate as well as on the bottom plate, and it is difficult to grasp why the radiation which was stopped by metals and mica, though not by paper, should penetrate through several films downward, but not upward.—"Engineering."

HIGH COURT.—March 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B Tyabji.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause

392-01—Payne and Co—Dr Leo Gams others vs The Actien Gesselschaft fur Amiine Fabrikation—Smetham and B and N—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

759,01—Captain and V—Champsy Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Madhowji E K—Part heard

Long Causes.

590,0,01—Tyabji H and Co—Casamally Jafferbhoy vs Kulsumbai widow and others—Payne and Co Ardesir H D and Co D D and S and Matubhoy J and M
279,01—Edgelow G and W—Dulhubdas Parbhundas vs Motiram Gowan and others—Ardesir H D and Co and K D Shruff—For postponement
125,05—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vundrawondas vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batchelor.
At 1 O'clock.
To speak to the minutes of decree.

331-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Jeewandas Haridas vs Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Mitta and others Captain and vs Thakurdas and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

240,04—Wadia G and Co—Jannoo Hoosein and others vs The Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Co Limited and others—Cragie D and O—Part heard

For trial of preliminary issues.

182'01—Maganlal J and G Sewdas Weljee and another vs Chagbai widow and another Ardeshir H D and Co
168 01—Kanga and P Mawjee Arjun and Co—and another vs Nenbai widow and others Tyabji D and Co—For further evidence

Long Causes.

291-01—Dikshit D and S—Pathakur Govind Vaidyr vs Premchand Raychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama
762-0—Mulji and D Nanbai widows vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas Halvi H and M
755,04—Payne and Co Hunsraj Moorarji vs Runchordas Dharsey Little and Co
285-01—Wadia G and Co—Rawji Sakulchand and Co vs Runchordas Dharsey—Little and Co
430 16996-04—Mulla and M—Gordhundas Waghji vs Dosa Haji Ebrahim and others—Ardeser H D and Co
676-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Ebrahim Mahomed vs Gordhundas Waghji—Mulla and M
609'04—Bhaishunker K and G, Gordhan Ramji vs Bai Ladoobai and another Hirai 1 D
19'04—In Person Chatturbhuj Soonderjee vs Permanand Dassa Madhowji and K
723,04—Wadia G and Co, Abdulla Kalkibhoy Readymoney vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman and other—Smetham and B and N, and Matubhoy J and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

365—01—Daphtary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhai J and M and Dikshit D and S—Part heard
42,05—Payne and Co Hirji Kiloo Maneck and others—vs Haji Sultanali Shustri and others—Matubboy J and M and Mirza and M
771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Hajee Jackeria—Thakurdas and Co
538,04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarji vs Mongibai widow—Little and Co
247-01—Bicknell M and M—Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar vs Ramanlal Gordhundas Guggor—Payne and Co
735-01—Payne and Co—Ibrahim Hassum vs The Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Co Limited
724-04—Maganlal J and G Ganbabai widow vs Shivji Ladha
658-04—Mulla and M Ahmed Ali Mahomed vs Tyab Hoosein Ardeser H D and Co
305-01—Ragbanaya and B Bhasker Ganesh Shevdye vs Ranji Vinayakrao Jaganath Shankershet Crawford B and Co
77-04—Maganlal J and G Mahomed Ahmed and another vs Pedro Salvadore Rodrigues Daphtary and Co

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Purest of Emollients and Greatest of Skin Cures.

The Most Wonderful Curative of All Time

For Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Humours

And Purest and Sweetest of Toilet Emollients.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases, by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humours, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing and healing the most distressing of infantile humours, and preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scald and hair.

Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, hands and feet, from infancy to age, far more effectually, agreeably and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients. Its "Instant relief for skin-tortured babies," or "Sanative, antiseptic cleansing," or "One-night treatment of the hands or feet," or "Single treatment of the hair," or "Use after athletics," cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors. Send for "The Cuticura Skin Book."

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PLAGUE
REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37, got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: "...........The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable......."

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All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

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THE GRESHAM,

12 inch dial, round walnut polished case, 8 day movement, striking hours and half hours.
Rs. 18.

REGULATOR C.
12 inch dial, 8 day movement, striking hours and half hours.
Rs. 24,
Also with Calendar, Rs. 26.

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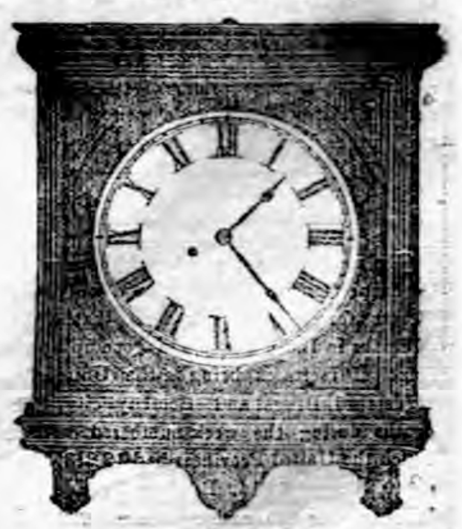

12 inch dial, oak case with lock and key, 8 day movement, striking hours and half hours.
Rs. 26.

WEST END WATCH CO.
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

When New York takes a play to its heart, it does so with that thoroughness and enthusiasm which are so characteristic of America—a land of keener or, at least, of more outspoken emotion than our own. "The Duchess of Dantzic" was produced for the first time at Daly's, in that city, on January 16th, and the New York papers have just arrived which give an account of the first night. They are unanimous in high eulogy of Mr. George Edwardes's first production in person in the capital of America. "The Duchess scored the biggest success of the musical season," says the "New York Herald."

The chief honours were won by Miss Evie Greene as the Duchess. Indeed, Miss Greene seems to have taken captive the New York public even before she appeared on the stage; she was interviewed and photographed and described in her home and in her walks abroad in terms of encomium that must have made her throb, the critics are as full of praise of her as of admiration for her performance in the chief part. The New York American finds her to be "a comforting, healthy, white-souled lady." "Here," says the "New York World," is a singer, every inch an actress, and as fascinating a little woman as has graced light opera. She has a rich soprano voice of much volume, uses it well, and prove in everything a splendid adjunct to the stage on Broadway. Miss Greene says the critic of the "New York Times," is a young woman of charming personality, with abundant verve and go, and a fetching, piquant sauciness that makes her Catherine an everlasting delight. Her voice is a rich, clear, and well cultivated soprano, and she phrases delightfully. Miss Greene has a powerful and pleasant singing voice, writes another critic, which she uses with considerable skill. As the washerwoman who rose to nobility she gave an impersonation that was consistent and convincing, and was well endowed with the kindly humour and variable temper with which countless audiences have come to identify the part.

Finally it is recorded that at the end of the performance the enthusiastic admirers of Miss Greene recalled her half a dozen times, presented her with numberless bouquets, and one more inventive than the others sent on to the stage a canary in a cage—a subtle compliment to the melody of the young "prima donna's" notes. And the evening wound up with the inevitable speech from Mr. George Edwardes. Altogether, our leading impresario apparently, has reason to be thankful for the results of his first visit to the United States.

There is a depth of sincerity in the work of Mr. Alfred Sutro which leads all thinking playgoers to believe, or, at all events to hope, that they have in him the foundation of another Robertson. "Kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood." This is as much the motto of the author of the Walls of Jericho and A Maker of Men, as it was of the author of Caste and School. The spirit of domesticity and the essence of heart are at the back even of Mr. Sutro's most vivid condemnations of the "ways that are dark" and the "tricks that are vain" of a certain Society set, and it is just these things that make his play at the Garrick so powerful and so acceptable. And in its own different way, his little piece at the St. James's, A Maker of Men, which now precedes Lady Windermere's Fan, is quite as strong and impressive in its appeal to the heart of the audience.

I am told by those who know him best that Mr. Alfred Sutro is one of the kindliest of men, and that it is his habit, when he speaks of things that ought not to be, to follow up his censure almost immediately with some sort of excuse for the person or persons responsible for them. An earnest student of character, he recognises the light as well as the shade, the strength as well as the weakness of humanity and putting one consideration with another, "makes allowances." If this is plainly seen in converse with the man, it is unquestionably as apparent, in his writings for the stage. And yet there are people who have said what a bitter man he must be, to have written such a speech as that which he put into the mouth of Jack Frobisher in "The Walls of Jericho?" These are the people who do not think.

Played with a most sympathetic understanding of the author's meaning by Mr. Graham Browne and Miss Edyth Olive "A Maker of Men," though nothing more than a duologue, provides handsome compensation for the playgoer who sacrifices his coffee and cigarette, or the comfort he may imagine they bring to him, in order to be at the theatre at half-past eight. This is not mere pit and gallery playlet. It must appeal "to scale," as much to what are being called the electric brougham folk as to those who go down to the play in 'buses. The scene is the modestly furnished "living room" of a bank clerk, Cuthbert Farringdon, whose £300 a year is stretched with some ingenuity over the requirements of a wife, three sons, a landlord, the gas and water rates, and the usual amount of taxes that pursue a man as soon as it is known that he can afford, or thinks he can, to live in a respectable dwelling and indulge in the business necessity of a silk hat.

Cuthbert Farringdon is all impatience for the arrival of the postman, for he expects a letter which will tell him weather he is to remain a bank clerk on £300 a year, or to become a bank manager with £500 a year. The difference between the two states is tremendous. See what the larger salary will mean, it will mean that they can keep an extra servent or "someone to help with the children." It will mean that boys can be properly educated and the wife better dressed. It will mean that they can have three weeks at the sea without suffering for it a months before and three months after. A little supper now and then at a restaurant and an occasional visit to the theatre without the melancholy of the succeeding reflection that the money really ought to have gone in boots, or curtains, or a new blouse for Sundays: it will mean all that. But the appointment is for another (and as Cuthbert himself admits a brighter) man and the poor bank clerk with the rosy picture of an easier life fading with cruel swiftness from his mind's eye, is full of bitterness and despondency and self-condemnation.

The end is as it should be, and as it is to be hoped it sometimes is. Mrs. Farringdon is not only contended with her lot, but she is proud and dignified, not humble and listless, in her contentment. She sees no drudgery in her life—at all events, she does not recognise it. She is confident that the boys will grow up into useful men, and she is full of hope for her own and her husband's future. Hers is a life supported by the love of those she loves, and the thought that money could improve it is repellant to her finer sense. Her cry to her husband towards the close of the duologue is forcible and full of a great meaning. "Am I to be pitied—I, a maker of men?" And Cuthbert, ashamed, creeps up to her side, and is himself content. The story (with the exception, perhaps, of its noble ending) is as common off the stage as the very chimney-pots. That is its beauty. It is behind the window curtains of a million houses of the £45 rental type. And let it, at all events, be hoped that those window curtains are kept in order by a fair percentage of Mrs. Farringdons.

Sousa, "March King," who ran up to London with his famous band on Sunday for "League" concerts at the Alhambra and the Queen's Hall, and was, of course, greeted with the usual enthusiasm, had an alarming experience at a provincial hotel during the early part of his very successful tour. Weary from the business of giving a couple of concerts largely composed of encores, Sousa retired to bed at a pretty early hour for a man with night work to do, being so determined to get a good sleep that he even left untouched the sandwiches which, in obedience to his customary request, had been placed on a table in his bed-room. In the dead of night he was awakened by what seemed to be the sound of a plate being pushed about among the glass and cutlery on his small supper table. He sat up and looked around, but seeing nothing in the dim light of the lowered gas, and concluding that he had been dreaming, hastily south the warm valley of his pillow again—for it was a bitter night—and slept soundly until morning.

Lor', sir, what a mess the room's in!" cried the man who brought a Sousa's hot water in at nine o'clock. The March King turned over and looked at the room. It was soiled nearly everywhere with black footmarks. They were on the floor, the table the toilet stand, and the chairs—most particularly the chair upon which Sousa had put his shirt and other underwear. "And it's all over the plate!" said the man with the hot water. And it was. Moreover, the sandwiches had entirely disappeared, and so had the fruit, which had been placed at the side of them. Putting on his dressing-gown and slippers, Sousa helped the man in his search about the room for what they expected would turn out to be a hidden tramp or something hygienic like that and it was not very long before the sharp, black eyes of the bronzed musician discoverd that the footmarks seemed to have come from and disappeared to the great old-fashioned "chimney corner." He's up that chimney and he won't be when we have burnt a little paper this end of it, grimly observed Sousa, and the smoke from the flaring torch of the morning news soon had the desired effect.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2,979 tons, Captain D Morrison, will sail yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3127 tons, Captain G C Pickering, arrived in harbour to-day from Hull 29th January with a general cargo and 11 horses.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 498 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 80 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Schoenfels, 3,708 tons, Captain Denker, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Trefflick as a passenger.

The B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3,493 tons, Captain D F Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 8th February via coast ports, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, M Marshall Reid C I E, Hon Mr and Mrs Hughes, 21 Natives and 128 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Pickering s	Pickering	Hull Jan 29
	Kola s	McDiarmed	Karachi Feb 27
	Umta s	Lee	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Glinelg s	Hart	Kobe
	Okhla s	Babb	Rangoon
	Clan Mackenzie s	Whitman	Kobe
	Ardito s	Baratta	Calcutta
	J B Aug Kessler s	Biesen	Karachi
	Falgate s	Cheshire	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
Steamer Schoenfels, Denker for Hamburg &c
" Linga, Rickford for Persian Gulf &c
" City of Vienna, Morrison for Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.
Steamer Dido for Hull via Karachi
" Langdale for Antwerp &c
" China for Trieste &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
27	Mombassa	Calcutta
28	Clan Maxfadyen	Galle

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's s s Palermo arrived in London on the morning of the 1st instant.

The B I S N Co's s s Golconda left Port Said on the afternoon of 1st instant.

The B I S N Co's s s Martiana left Marseilles homewards on the morning of the 1st instant.

ADEN, March 1

The P and O Co's s s Persia with the homeward mails of the 25th ultimo arrived here at 5-30 p m on Wednesday.

SUEZ, March 2.

The P and O Co's s s Moldavia with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo left here at 7 a m on Thursday.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Moravia, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st instant and is due here on the 3rd instant about 7 p m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 2.

For London.
Macedonia s—4 bales carpets N Futehally and Co

For Hull.
Dido s—2000 cwts castorseed David Sassoon and Co

For New York.
Macedonia s—32 bags dillseeds Nusserwanjee Bros and Co

For Dunkirk.
Welsh Prince s—6080 cwts cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co

For Antwerp.
Clydesdale s—200 cwts gum Padumsee Jethabhoy

For Hamburg.
Welsh Prince s—2500 cwts Maize G G Tejpal and Co
Schoenfels s—999 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co

For Trieste.
F Artelli s—330 bales Cotton Glade and Co; 137 cwts gum Padumsee Jethabhoy; 220 cwts olibanum D Vullybhai and Co; 110 bales cotton D Sassoon and Co
China s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros

For Venice.
F Artelli s—200 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 6 cwts bees wax and 100 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co

For Hongkong.
Simla s—5 cases ghee M Jooma; 5 cwts aloes 22 cwts Kadoo P F Talati; 15 cwts ooplate Dewjee Nathu; 12 cwts kurroo 11 cwts almand seed; 21 cwts senna leaves, R. Jeevandas 37 cwts sharkfins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 600 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co

For Shanghai.
Simla s—4 bales piece goods R S N Talati and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H,
Bombay, March 3, 1905.

1 It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the morning of Thursday the 9th March and will conclude with the annual inspection by the General Officer Commanding on the morning of Monday the 20th March.

2 Arrangements are being made to hold Point to Point Races at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Tuesday the 21st of March.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, March 3, 1905.

1 No 1 Company will parade at 9 p m (to day) Friday at Colaba North Fort for 6th B L Gun Drill.

2 The Gatacre Cup Complete will take place on Saturday the 4th instant (to-morrow) as under:—

No 1 Company—4-30 p m parade at Colaba North Fort at 4-30 p m (Sharp).

No 2 Company at 9 a m—Parade at Colaba North Fort at 8-30 a m (Sharp).

No 3 Company at 7-30 a m—Parade at Colaba North Fort at 7-15 a m.

3 Match 1, B V A, C A, will be fired for on the 5th inst, at Santa Cruz Ranges 200 and 600 yds. Members who have entered are requested to attend.

Targets will be reserved for Class firing.

Members who have not fired their Class are requested to do so. Extra matches have been arranged for and will be fired for, at the same time as class firing.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, March 3, 1905.

1 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders.

Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2 Photos of Officers and Sergeants having been received from Messrs Bourne and Shepherd and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(The "Bombay Government Gazette," March 2).

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following substantive pro tem appointments vice Mr C N Seddon, I C S, on deputation—Major G Carnegy to be Fourth Grade Political Agent Capt R S Pottinger to be First Grade Assist Political Agent Capt T A F R Oldfield to be Second Grade Assist Political Agent Lieut A H E Mosse to be Third Grade Assist Political Agent

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Azam Laxman Bagaji Goge, Mahalkari, petha Parola in the district of Khandesh, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act

The resignation by Mr Bhaishankar Nanabhai of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to which he was appointed by Govt Notification No 4375, dated the 19th August 1904, has been accepted by H E the Govr in Council

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr Balwantrai Chandulal, Mamlatdar, taluka Godhra, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Panch Mahals, with power to try cases under the Opium Act I of 1878

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges—Mr Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale, Subordinate Judge, Dholka Mr Lakshman Krishnaji Nulkar, Subordinate Judge, Dholka, to be Subordinate Judge, Junnar. Mr Nilkanth Krishna Bapat, Subordinate Judge, Junnar, to be Subordinate Judge, Talegaon and Sasvad Mr Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan, Subordinate Judge, Talegaon and Sasvad, to be Subordinate Judge, Yaval

H E in Council is further pleased, under section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as amended by section 6 of Bombay Act I of 1900, to invest the undermentioned Second Class Subordinate Judges, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Courts specified against their names, as now fixed or as hereafter altered by any notification for the time being in force under section 22A of the former Act, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amounts specified against their names—Mr Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale, Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Dholka Rs 200; Mr Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan, Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Yaval Rs. 150

I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the great value of glycogen in typhoid fever. During the Butler epidemic, I used it and the results certainly surpassed my expectations. A marked influence was exerted upon the pulse and temperature, while the whole course and type of the disease was greatly modified. H. A. KITCHEN, M. D., "Consultant to Butler General Hospital." Jan. 12th 1904.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

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Rheumatism Backache Bruises
Neuralgia Headache All Bodily Aches.
Price 1/1½ and 2/6, of all Chemists.
CONQUERS PAIN!
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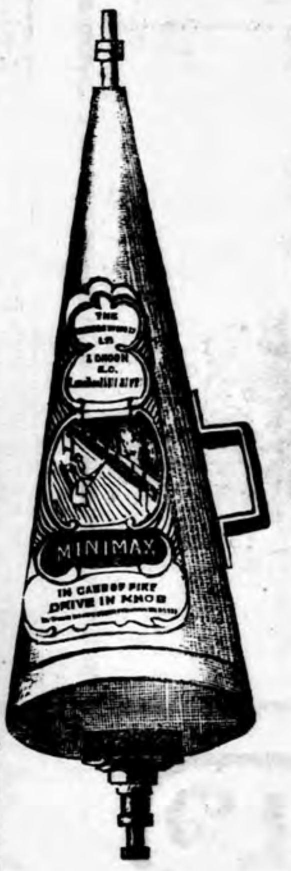

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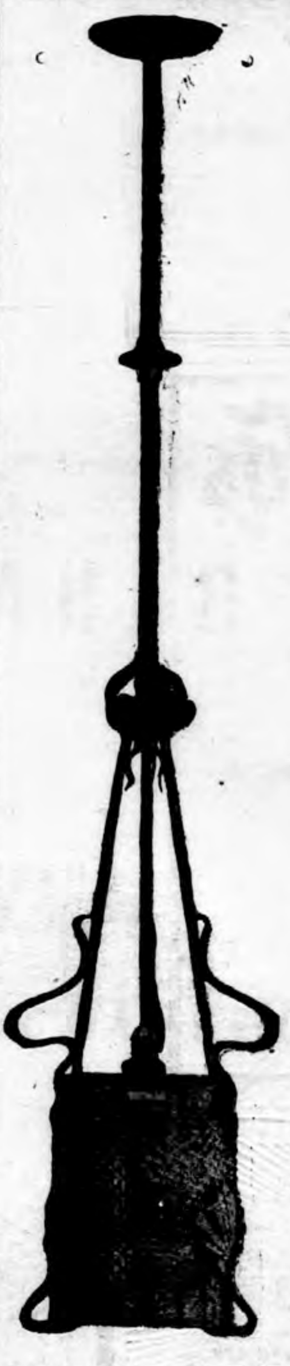
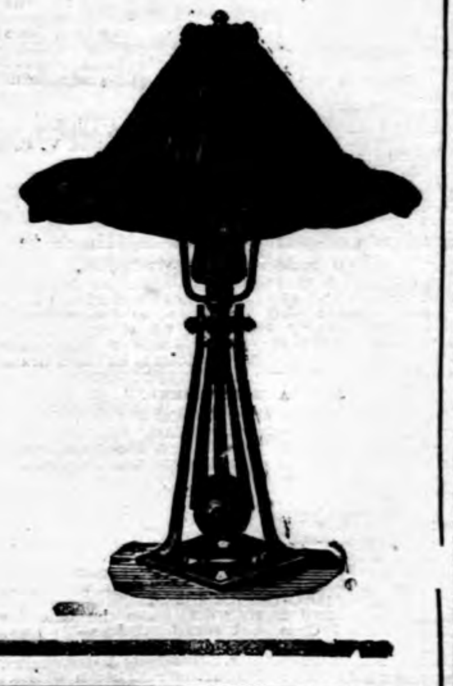

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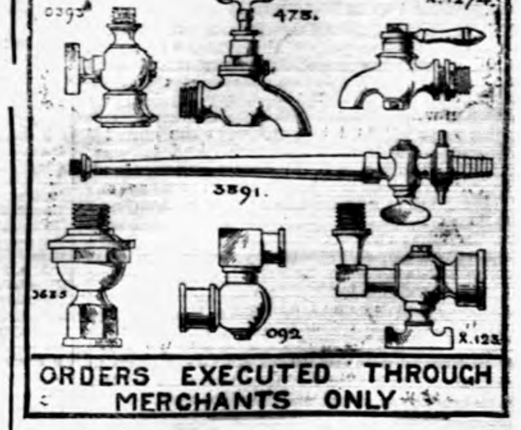

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